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WHEN PA TRIED MENTAL HEALIN

When Pa tried Mental Healin' in the Fall of '94,
He says: "At last' I've found the art of livin' evermore;"
And a moistere born of pity dimmed the luster of his eye,
As he said: "Oh, wretched mortals, in your ignorance to die!
W'en you might keep right on livin' if the fact you once opined
That disease is but a phantom of the morbid, restless mind.
"Hallilooyer!" said my father, in a jubilatin' awe,
"That the fact that Mind is Monarch is the glorious truth I've saw."

"Oh, do not cry, my little son," said Pa, "for here's the truth:
Your pain is only in your Mind; it is not in your tooth.
Jus' set your Mind upon it, an' keep it sot right there,
An' you'll be surprised to notice that it is not anywhere.
Don't tell me that your tooth does ache! I guess I orto know!
An' quit that howlin' now at once, an' give your Mind a show!"
And then I went behind the barn until my tears I slaked—
Perhaps my tooth wan't aching, but I know I thought it ached.

One day my Pa was pounding on a nail against the wall,
And he sort of missed the target and hit his thumb—that's all,
But the words my Pa then strewed around they were a grief to me,
And I thought I'd best console him, for his language was too free;
And so I says: "It doesn't hurt; it's only in your Mind,
And if you'll give your Mind a show you'll be surprised to find—"
I never did get farther, for he jerked me out of plumb,
And said: "Dern Mental Healin'! This hurt is in my thumb."

Since then my Pa's backslidding, and he groans and moans around,
And his books on Mental Healin' in the attic may be found;
And he often says, emphatic: "A man's a fool, I find,
Who insists a broken thumbnail is a phantom of the mind.
That cholerer's a delusion, an' that typhoid is a sham.
They's plenty of such imbeciles, but drat me if I am!"
And so I kind o' argue, though in confidence I speak,
That my Pa has got intentions, but his mind is middlin' weak.

—Alfred J. Waterhouse in New York Times.

BLACKBERRY GIRL.

PART II.

What have you in that basket, child?
They are blackberries, miss, all picked to-day;
They're very nice, and fully ripe—
Do look at them and taste them, pray.

Oh, yes, they are very nice, indeed!
Here's four-pence, that will buy a few;
Not quite so many as I could eat;
However, I must make them do.

No, miss, but you must take the whole.
I can't, indeed, my money's spent;
I should be glad to buy them all,
But I have not another cent.

And if you had a thousand, miss,
I'd not accept of one from you;
Pray take them; they are all your own,
And take the little basket, too.

Have you forgot that little girl
You last year gave a bonnet to?
You may, perhaps, but ever will
That little girl remember you.

For ever since I've been to church—
And much do I delight to go;
For there I learned the way to heaven,
Which I so long had wished to know.

One day I thought within myself,
That pretty basket Billy wove
I'll fill with fruit for that dear miss,
For sure 'twill be a work of love.

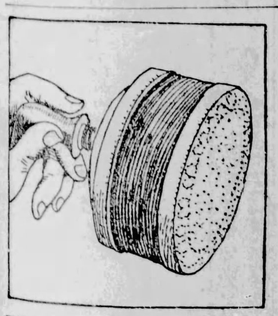
And so this morning up I rose,
While yet the fields were wet with dew,
And picked the nicest I could find,
And brought them fresh and sweet to you.

I know the gift is small, indeed,
For such a lady to receive;
But yet I hope you'll not refuse
All that poor Phebe has to give.

—Frances Sproat.

MECHANICAL POWDER PUFF

As many a woman knows, and some men also, the ordinary manner of applying powder to the skin is by the aid of a fluffy brush or "puff," which is inserted in a receptacle containing the powder, to take up a quantity of the latter and transfer it to the face. This, of necessity, occasions more or less sprinkling of the powder upon the dresser, and it is difficult to gauge the quantity properly, while the majority of the powder receptacles are not at all convenient to carry



around when the owner is traveling. We present in the accompanying picture a substitute for the old powder puff which has recently been patented. This new device consists of a perforated face-plate of any soft fabric, stretched on a frame and connected with the metallic disk at the rear by a hand of chamois leather, inside which is a coiled spring serving to normally hold the disks apart. The handle screws into the centre of the base, and is removed to insert the powder in the puff. In operation the perforated surface is pressed against the skin, when the compression of the air inside and consequent discharge through the perforations drives the powder out also, causing it to adhere to the surface against which the puff is placed. It will be seen that the base acts as a plunger to compress the air inside the receptacle, and the spring returns the face-plate to its normal position as soon as the pressure is removed.

King Cotton.

Now and then the jocund farmer
Gets the joke upon the crowd
That's always saying; "Too much cotton
Only makes a poor man's shroud!"
For a year like this comes hobbling
With a shortage of the crop,
And the farmer pats his pocket,
Saying, "Did you hear something drop?"

—Atlanta Constitution.

Parts.

"Where's your papa?" asked Mrs. Musca Domestica of her daughter.

"He has left for parts unknown, mamma," replied Miss Ply.

"That's your papa, exactly. You can always trust him to find a bald head if there's one in the neighborhood."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A VIEW OF THE MOOSEHIDE INDIANS WHO WERE IN THE KLONDIKE BEFORE WHITE MAN

NORTH DAWSON, SHOWING THE "SLIDE." MOOSEHIDE LIES BACK OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Before gold was discovered in the Klondike and its tributaries, the Mooseshide Indians inhabited the country. They were a healthy, stalwart tribe, brave and prosperous. Winters they hunted and trapped, and their traffic in furs was considerable. The Yukon supplied them with fish and the forests furnished them with fuel and shelter. They did not know gold, but decorated themselves and their dogs with the pretty nuggets, ignorant of their value.

In features they somewhat resembled the Japanese, but in stature they were far superior.

For years they were ruled by Chief Isaac, who, according to Indian reckoning, reached the age of one hundred and eighty years. At the time of his death, which occurred several years ago, he left two sons. The elder, the present Chief Isaac, was born at the mouth of the Klondike, near the present site of the city of Dawson, and so he boasts of being a subject of King Edward. His little son is named Edward for that reason. But the younger brother, Walter, who speak's English with ease, is proud because he is an American citizen, having been born at Eagle, Alaska.

The two brothers have just returned from a visit to San Francisco and other coast cities, where they have been sightseeing in true tourist style. They enjoyed the trip immensely, except the sea sickness, which afflicted them on the ocean voyage. However, they seemed to regard their unpleasant experience with all the humor of a white man.

On his return to Dawson, the chief was given a reception by the citizens, and all of the Mooschides were present. As he neared the place of his birth his emotions were intense, and he clasped the little Edward, who was the first to greet him, with all the fervor of a loving father. When he departed, his people were disposed to believe that he would never return, and the grief of "Bowlegs" his wife, was pitiful.

During the few years that have elapsed since the gold discoveries, the tribe has succumbed to disease, principally consumption, until only a small number, not more than fifty all told, remains.

Two miles down the river from Dawson, or over the "Dome," if you follow the trail, is Mooschide, the Indian village. The people have cabins similar to the whites.

Chief Isaac resides in a roomy log cabin, over which a large Canadian flag floats. His wife, whose real name is Eliza, is a fairly good housekeeper. The furniture, except the chairs, is home made. A modern cooking stove occupies one corner, and pictures, nicely framed, of the old queen and the new king, adorn the walls, together with guns, eagle feathers and other characteristic decorations.

Nor were these the only evidences of civilizing influence. "Bowlegs" had gone to church (English), but a green tailor made suit and a gold watch and chain were hanging on the wall. The entire village seemed supplied wit modern cooking utensils and conveniences and most of the people wore store clothing.

Although not over 40 years of age, Chief Isaac is a victim of consumption.

The evening previous to this interview he had made a speech at the coronation exercises in Dawson, and it was with difficulty, he said: "Poor Indian, he not know gold—white man come, take our rivers, no fish—run everywhere—no hunt now—him take our moose—take, take (making motions) our skins, give no money—take our wood no pay—winter come—Indian cold—Indian hungry—sick

CHIEF ISAAC AND HIS SON.

—die—nobody care—die, die, all gone," and a tear glistened in his eye.

The grave yard back of the village, tells its own story, and confirms in a manner unmistakable the words of the chief.

Leaving the village, the last sound that reached us was the hollow cough of a young squaw, who was sitting on the river bank, preparing a salmon that she had just caught, for the evening meal.

Back of Dawson, toward the north, is a large hill or mountain. Its highest point is called the "Dome." Facing the town is a great slide which shows in every view taken.

According to Chief Isaac, years ago, when the tribe was powerful, a hostile band made war on the Mooseshides. The latter had a village at the base of the Dome on the river's banks. The enemy did not dare attack from the water front, so they rolled huge rocks and timbers down from the top. This caused the great slide, which buried the Indian village and many of its inhabitants. This story is discredited by the old-time white prospectors, but the Indians have faith in the traditions of their race.

MAUDE EIGHMEY MAC LEOD.

Dawson, Y. T.

NEW EDUCATIONAL PAMPHLET ISSUED

The United States Bureau of Education has just published the advance sheets of a book on "German Instruction in American Schools." The work was written by Dr. Louis Viereck, formerly member of the German Reichstag, now an eminent author and authority on the political and cultural relations between Germany and the United States. In the work in question Mr. Viereck traces the immense stream of German thought and influence which, through a thousand channels, flowed into this country. If the great American historian, George Bancroft, could say that the Germans originally founded no colonies on this continent, but in part gave to this country its laws of being, Mr. Viereck has followed minutely the historical additions of German scholarship to the sum total of our civilization.

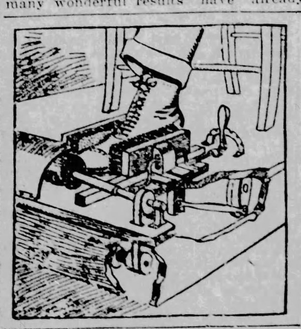
He has availed himself of every source. beginning with the interest displayed in Germany in behalf of the struggling thirteen colonies down to every course of importance from Harvard University to the public school system of some small western town with a large German population. The great share taken by such men as Dr. Harris, commissioner of education, and Ambassador White in doubling the range of vision and increasing the intellectual horizon of the nation by opening the treasures of thought of Germany, besides those of the English world, is duly scheduled. On the whole, this is the most important contribution to the stock of our knowledge concerning the two largest factors which constitute our racial, intellectual, and national existence as Americans. Mr. Viereck's work may prove of a more lasting international value for a better understanding between the two great Germanic nations than the recent visit of Prince Henry of Prussia, a visit which was to serve as an important link in the chain of mutual friendship and comity.—Washington Times.

Australia's Huge Sheep Industry.

The number of sheep in Australia today is given as about 87,000,000.

SHOE-BLACKING MACHINE.

It is the constant aim of the majority of inventors to provide machinery which shall accomplish with less exertion and in shorter time the work which it has been customary to perform by hand, and many wonderful results have already



been attained. Now it is the turn of the bootblack to submit to the introduction of an innovation, in proof of which we show the automatic shoe-blacking machine recently invented. This machine is not, however, intended to replace hand labor entirely, but only to relieve the attendant of the hardest portion of the work. A little study of the drawing will aid in understanding how the machine is made to do its work. The motor which drives the shafting is concealed in the base of the stand, with belting leading to two pulleys which actuate the different brushes. The pair of brushes which operate on the sides of the shoe are adjusted by a lever, mounted at the rear end of the supporting rod, the brushes being reciprocated on these rods by the crank arms beneath the floor. An adjustable support should be provided to elevate the foot while the blacking is being applied, and when this is done and the rest is again dropped downward between the polishing brushes the latter will quickly shine nearly the entire surface of the shoe, the rest being again elevated to permit the attendant to put the finishing touches on by hand.

A Clever Witness.

At the quarter sessions a petty case was being tried. A well-known criminal lawyer, who prides himself upon his skill in cross-examining a witness, had an oddlooking genius upon whom to operate.

"You say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?"

"Yes, sir; 'cause why—she confessed it."

"And you also swear she was employed by you subsequent to the confession?"

"I do, sir."

"Then (giving a sagacious look to the court) we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rascalities are known?"

"Of course. How else could I get assistance from a lawyer?"

The counsel only said. "Stand down."—London Tit-Bits.

The Actress.

We sit in the theatre, listening to the warbling of the chanteuse who wears the garb of man.

Merrily she chants her lay of how she is Johnny-on-the-spot.

"There is something masculine about her," says my friend.

"Yes, I assent. It seems to me that she is impersonating a female impersonator."

But my friend does not smile.

No.

What, then, is the use of thinking these things up so suddenly?—Judge.

Failed.

A coroner's jury in Ireland delivered the following verdict on the sudden death of a merchant who had recently failed in business:

"We, the jury, find from the new doctor's statement that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by business failure, which was caused by speculation failure, which was the result of failure to see far enough ahead."—London Tit-Bits.

As to Dryness.

Mr. Pepper—I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the third act.

Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.—New York Daily News.

HASTE SAVED THE TRAIN

The cool nerve of a plucky woman and the speed of a man riding for life on a bicycle was all that saved the Ukiah express, bound from Ukiah to Tiburon on the line of the California Northwestern railway from destruction late on Friday afternoon, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Mrs. James Cochrane, wife of a well-known San Rafael attorney, was the heroine of the incident, and to her courage scores of passengers on the endangered train owe their lives.

Friday afternoon a storm of wind swept over San Rafael. Near the outskirts of town and close to the residence of Mrs. Cochrane a huge eucalyptus tree fully 100 feet in height and two feet in diameter in its thickest part, was blown over so that the heavy portion of its trunk lay squarely across the tracks of the California Northwestern railway. Shortly after 5 o'clock Mrs. Cochrane, with a team of horses, started on a drive into the country. She passed close to the track in her carriage and saw the big tree lying across the rails. Suddenly the thought struck her that the Ukiah express was due. She looked at her watch and it read 5:10 o'clock. A feeling of dread passed over her as she realized that the quick moving train with its long string of passenger cars was due at 5:30 o'clock.

Hurriedly jumping from her carriage, she ran down the track, hoping to flag the train. Then the full peril of the situation dawned upon her. The tree had fallen just at the end of a curve, which wound itself about a tall hill. At the beginning of the curve the track emerged from a tunnel, and it was evident that the engineer in his cab would not be aware of his danger until he was right upon it. Mrs. Cochrane confesses that she grew sick with fear and the thought came to her that the engineer emerging suddenly from the tunnel would not understand her signals until too late. Then she remembered her telephone, and turning back, ran over the rough ground toward her house, where a line was installed. Once she stumbled, but the distance was short and in less than two minutes she was ringing for the railway depot. Train Dispatcher Force answered her message. All that he heard was: "Tree across track near tunnel; hurry; a train is coming."

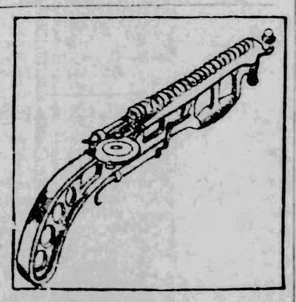
Outside the station G. E. Gillbridge, the baggage master, who is an expert bicycle rider, was standing. Force called to him the message, and with a jump Gillbridge had seized his bicycle and was off. Force threw him a signal flag as he started and yelled a string of orders after him as he sprung down the street. The distance was only about a mile and the bicyclist rode like the wind. After he had gone a block he heard the shrill whistle of the coming train as it approached the tunnel. It was a race of man against train, with a hundred lives depending on the result. Gillbridge reached the fallen tree, jumped from his bicycle, ran down the track, away to the mouth of the tunnel, and as the engine emerged from the darkness flashed his red signal before the startled engineer. The whistles screamed "Brakes down," and, with the engine shivering with the exertion, the train come to a stop with the nose of the locomotive's cowcatcher scarcely two feet from the fallen tree. Engineer Lewis, his face white from peril, jumped from the cab and hurried to the signal man.

"It was a close shave," he gasped, and as the questioning passengers and Conductor Crane pressed around him he could only repeat: "It was a close shave, a close shave."

Pretty soon a half hysterical woman came down the track. It was Mrs. Cochrane and she told of the finding of the danger. The crew and passengers thanked her over and over again.

NEW INVENTION FOR MARKSMEN

Marksmen and sportsmen in general are already familiar with the use of the field traps by the aid of which clay pigeons are thrown in the air to serve as a mark for the gunner, but it is doubtful if anything in the line of a hand-trap for this purpose has yet been introduced to the public. In the picture presented herewith is shown a hand-trap recently invented which has the advantages of



being inexpensive and portable, so that it may be packed in a small case and carried along with the gun when the marksman wishes to practice and improve his aim. The mechanism used for throwing the targets is a simple one, comprising a triangular plate, with raised knobs on two sides, for engaging the clay disk, and a spring controlled arm for forcibly driving the plate forward and through an arc at the same time. To set the trap the spring arm is turned on its pivot pin, located at the outer end of the trap and brought parallel with the frame of the trap, where it is held by the trigger mechanism. As soon as a target has been laid on the plate the trigger can be pulled to release the arm, the time taken for loading being thus practically nothing. Arrangement is made for varying the tension of the spring to make its strength correspond with the weight of the target and distance thrown, and there is no complicated mechanism which is liable to get deranged and spoil the sport of the marksman.

Wisdom's Age.

"John," she said, "I don't know what to do."

"What's the matter?" he asked.

"Why, Mrs. Brown said to-day that I'd reached the age of wisdom, and I don't know whether to thank her or say something spiteful about her. That's an awfully uncertain age, you know, but it's nice to be considered wise."—Chicago Post.

Repression.

Clara—Is Mrs. Flitter a good conversationalist?

Dorothy—Yes, indeed; she makes you think of lots of good things to say, but talks so much that you don't get a chance to say them.—Detroit Free Press.

Cost Money.

De Style—Did you find it hard to drop your h's while attending the coronation?

Gunbusta—I dropped my X's and V's more easily.—Judge.

HAGUE ARBITRATION COURT ENGAGED ON ITS FIRST CASE

No saying is more true than that it is easy to bring on a war, but utterly impossible to forecast what events may grow out of the struggle. The Mexican war furnishes a case in point. Begun in 1846, it ended in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in 1848. By that we compelled Mexico to turn over to us a large portion of her possessions, including what was then called Upper California. As a result of that cession, a case is now on trial, more than a half century later, before a court of arbitration then undreamed of—the Hague tribunal. This unique case is the longest continued and least known international dispute which ever arose.

The beginning of the chain of events leading up to this case dates back to nearly two centuries before the Mexican war. In 1683 the Spanish crown—Mexico was then a colony of Spain—found the task of getting a foothold in the wilds of Alta California, then a wilderness, was too great for the small military force she was able to bring. So an invitation was extended to the Jesuits to gain a foothold there for Spain. It was not until 54 years later that the order began the attempt to subdue the country by converting the natives and civilizing them.

But such a work costs money. The first step was to raise the necessary funds among the wealthy and pious Catholics of Spain. Two Jesuit fathers, Salvatierra and Kino, both animated by fiery religious zeal, started out to raise money. Their cry was to reclaim Alta California from the heathen, by converting the latter. A number of Spanish dons responded. Large sums were raised, and Salvatierra went to California, while another Jesuit, Father Ugarte, remained in Mexico as procurator of the money, which received the name of the "pious fund." But in 1768, by royal decree, the Jesuits were driven from Mexico. The money contributed for the conversion of the California Indians was taken in trust by the Spanish crown. The settlements established in Upper California were turned over to the Franciscan friars, while those in Lower California were given to the Dominicans.

A chain of missions was built northward through California as far as where San Francisco now stands. The first was erected at San Diego in 1768. In 1803, the Franciscans had established 18 missions and had over 15,000 Indian converts. The government of the country, both spiritual and temporal, was in the hands of the friars. Three more missions were established later, and in 1831 there were 21 missions, with 16,683 Indian converts. The white population of California at that time was only 6,000.

But Spain's power was overthrown by the Mexican revolution of 1822, and though that country changed governments often through revolutions, the governing power pursued the policy of separating the civil government of Alta California from the spiritual authority wielded by the Franciscans. In the course of years, the friars were stripped of their possessions and their dignity and influence as well.

When Mexico became independent, the new government took charge of the "pious fund," and appointed a junta to administer it. In 1836, the congress of Mexico offered a grant of $6,000 per year to support a bishop, if one were appointed for Upper California and to make him the custodian of the fund. Pope Gregory XVI thereupon established a bishopric, and appointed Francisco Garcia Diego bishop. He started to erect a cathedral, monastery, theological school and episcopal palace at Santa Barbara, for which he used the revenue of the "pious fund," but the work was never finished.

But Santa Anna became the head of the Mexican government, and in 1842 he annulled the right of the Bishop of California as custodian of the fund, sold the latter outright for two million dollars, and placed the money in the Mexican treasury. It then consisted of real estate, both in Mexican cities and in the country, mortgages and other securities. Before the sale, however, sums had been taken from it at different times by the government, amounting to a million dollars more. Santa Anna agreed to pay 6 per cent. interest on the fund for the support of the Californian missions, but never did so.

Their means of support cut off, the friars abandoned the missions. During the administration of the last Mexican governor, whose rule was ended by the transfer of the country to the United States, the missions passed into private hands; some were sold and some were leased. Most of them are in ruins today.

But the Catholic church still had, of course, a legal claim upon the "pious fund," although it had been absorbed by the Mexican treasury. Lawyers were employed, and it took them ten years to trace what had become of the various items of the fund, and to gather evidence. The matter was brought before a Mexican claims commission which met in Washington in 1870. Demand was made upon the Mexican government for the payment of interest upon the fund from the date of the signing of the treaty of peace with Mexico. As the fund was contributed for the missions in both Lower and Upper California, the decision gave to the United States, for the benefit of the Catholic churches, one-half the accrued interest, $904,000, which money was paid and distributed among the Catholic churches existing in what was once Alta California—from San Diego, California, to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Since that time, Mexico has refused to continue the payment of interest, claiming that the payment in 1870 extinguished the trust. The government took up the matter afresh some time ago, and began to urge a final settlement of both principal and interest. The Pan-American conference held in Mexico City last year, recommended that all disputes between American republics should be referred to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. Accordingly, the question of the "pious fund" was so referred, and the case is the first which has come before that new international tribunal. Mexico chose two of the 50 judges appointed by the 24 nations which joined the international convention; the United States appointed two others, and these four selected a fifth. These five eminent jurists will decide this unique case, and without doubt their verdict will be just and equitable.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"You mean the clergyman with whom you exchanged pulpits a few weeks ago?" Oh, yes; Mamma liked him very much.

"Yes? She enjoyed the sermon?"

"Oh, yes! She says it does her heart good to listen to a preacher who has nothing to say against the Bible."—Puck.

"You will surely concede," I insisted, "that the world as a whole is charitable."

"Oh, yes," replied the man whose specialty was seeing the fly in the ointment; "it will give a man credit for good intentions long after it quits doing so for groceries."—Puck.

"Now, then, Tommy," said the stern father, "are you sorry?"

"Yes, sir," sobbed Tommy, who had been punished.

"And do you remember what you're sorry for?"

"Yes; I'm sorry 'at you're so blamed cross."—Philadelphia Press.

Messenger — Hello, "Thotty Nine," where's yer uniform? Ain't yer messengerin' no more?

Ex-Ditto—Naw.

Messenger—Clerkin'?

Ex-Ditto—Naw, office boyin'.—Philadelphia Press.

Captain—I fear there is no hope for us. We may sink at any moment.

Seasick Passenger—O Lord! and I am afraid it's fully two miles to the bottom.—Life.

"You have a profound admiration for that philosopher."

"I have."

"And yet you say you don't fully understand what he writes."

"That's true. But the fact that he understands it himself shows that he must be a wonderfully smart man."—Washington Star.

Nodd—I'm going to give a children's party. Will you come?

Todd—On one condition.

"And that?"

"That I can play with the children, and don't have to talk with the grown-ups."—Life.

A number of discrepancies
Make sad this earthly lot;
Advice is always plentiful,
But coal and beef are not.
—Washington Star.

Londoner (to New York friend)—Well, and what do you consider the strangest things in London?

New Yorker—The American bars.—Moonshine.

Mrs. Giltedge—How do you like the new butler?

Giltedge—He's a peach! Made me feel at home at once!—Life.

Light Your Pipe.

Stranger than fiction! A gentleman writers to the Spectator to tell of an experience which certainly ought to be very widely known. If it were conceivable that the editor of our contemporary could be hoaxed, there might be some incredulity expressed over this story.

"One of the most extraordinary cases of fire-lighting by the sun's rays through glass is the following. A few years ago my wife and I were driving in a victoria near Canterbury. It was about 3 o'clock on an October afternoon. The horse was slowly walking up a hill between two pine woods, and the sun was directly facing us, when, simultaneously, both lamps were lighted. I called the coachman's attention to the fact, and he simply laughed, thinking we were making fun of him. It was, however, a fact that the rays of the sun through the circular lamp glasses had actually lighted the candles."

Can this statement be capped by any one?—London News.

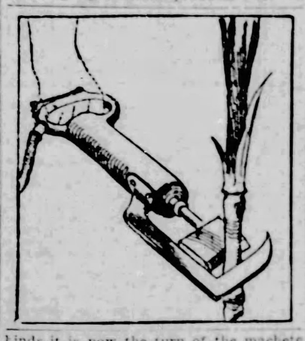
Limerick, Ltd.

There was a young man in Ga.
Who remarked to a check "I will Fa!"
And the judge gave him ten
In the commonwealth's pen.
"Where," he said, "they will lodge you and Ba."

—Baltimore News.

FOR CUTTING SUGAR CANE.

Through its perversion as a weapon of war during the late Cuban conflict nearly every citizen of this country is now familiar with the machete, or cane-cutting knife, which is in common use in sugar producing countries to harvest the ripe cane and bunch it for the crushing mill. In the general improvement, which is constantly going on in the methods of handling agricultural products of all



kinds it is now the turn of the machete to give way to a more modern implement for cutting the cane, as will be seen by a glance at the accompanying illustration. The new cutting implement is nothing less than the pneumatic hammer, constructed on a small scale, and light enough to be carried around the field and applied to the stalks as shown. The compressor for storing the air needed to run the cutting tool may be located on the wagon which transports the cane or compressed air tanks can be located at convenient intervals throughout the field, to which sufficient hose is attached to allow considerable play to the cutting tool. The latter consists of a cylinder, carrying a piston and hook to engage the stalk as it is cut, with a handle by which to manipulate the implement. At the end of the piston rod is a chisel or blade, which is driven with considerable force against the stalk when the valve is opened to admit the compressed air to the rear end of the cylinder, the blows of the cutter continuing until the stalk is severed and the valve is again closed by the removal of the hand from the controling lever.

That Chorus Girl.

"Where did you spend the summer?" asked the front row chorus girl.

"I toured Switzerland in an auto," said the little girl with the saucy kick.

"I took the waiters at Aix-les-Bains," said the girl with the diamond buckles on her slippers.

"I summered at Newport," said the dreamy blonde in the pink slippers.

"I studied Shakespeare while in the White mountains," said the auburn-haired one who led the grand marches.

"I worried with my modiste in dear Paree," gurgled the girl who never could catch step.

"And what did you do this summer," they all asked of the first chorus girl.

"I," she murmured. "Oh, I washed dishes too."—Judge.

Dramatic Criticism in Illinois.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin company appeared here Wednesday, as advertised, and, as usual, had a good attendance at their portrayal of Harriet Beecher Stowe's great production. The numberless visits this time-worn play has visited Girard doesn't seem to make any difference in the attendance, and such is almost an assured fact when a show under the name of Uncle Tom's Cabin is billed to appear.—Girard, Ill., Observer.

Your Need.

What most people need is not so much an aim in life as a range finder.—Puck.

HOW SMOKING HURTS THE BOYS

Tabulated Statement of Observations in a Public Institution.

In a late number of the School Journal there are presented some interesting observations of the effect of cigarette-smoking upon boys in public institutions. A public school of about 500 pupils was taken as an example, and in this school it was found that the boys were very much inferior to the girls in every way. It was also found that a large majority of the boys were habitually cigarette smokers. An investigation was ordered to ascertain exactly how far the smoking was to blame for the boys' inefficiency and low moral condition. The investigation extended over several months of close observation of twenty boys whom it was known did not use tobacco in any form and twenty boys known as "cigarette fiends." The non-smokers were drawn by lot. The report represents the observation of ten teachers. The pupils investigated were from the same rooms in the same schools. No guess-work was allowed. Time was taken to get at the facts of the case on the twenty questions of inquiry, hence the value of the report.

The ages of the boys were from 10 to 17. The average age was a little over 14. Of the twenty smokers twelve had smoked more than a year and some of them several years. All twenty boys used cigarettes, while some of them also used pipes and cigars occasionally. The following table shows the line of investigation and also the results:

	Smokers		Non-Smokers	
	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
1. Nervous*	14	70	1	5
2. Impaired hearing	12	65	1	5
3. Poor memory	12	60	1	5
4. Bad manners	16	80	2	10
5. Low deportment	18	90	2	10
6. Poor physical condition	12	60	2	10
7. Bad moral condition	14	70		
8. Bad mental condition	18	90	1	5
9. Street loafers	16	80		
10. Out nights	15	75		
11. Carelessness in dress	12	60	4	20
12. Not neat and clean	12	60	1	5
13. Truants	10	50		
14. Low rank in studies	18	90	3	15
15. Failed of promotion	*9		*2	
16. Older than average of grade	19	96	2	10
17. Untruthful	9	45		
18. Slow thinkers	19	95	3	15
19. Poor workers or not able to work continuously	17	85	1	5
20. Known to attend church or Sunday school	1	5	9	45

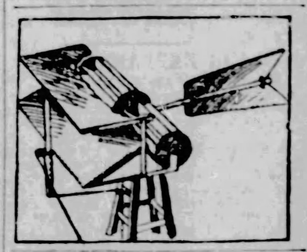
*Times.

The following personal peculiarities were noticed in the smokers:

Twelve of the cases had poor memories and ten of the twelve were very poor, only four had fair memories and not one of the twenty boys had a good memory. Eighteen stood low in deportment, only one was good and none was excellent. Seven of them were very low, being constantly in durance vile because of their actions. Twelve of the boys were in poor physical condition, six being subject to "sick spells" and were practically physical wrecks already. Eight were reported as being in a fair or good condition, but none was excellent. The table shows that the average efficiency of the average boy in this school who had never used cigarettes is represented by about 95 per cent, or, in other words, out of 100 such boys 95 of them are reasonably sure of getting at least a good common school education.

A CHEAP MEANS OF OBTAINING POWER

In some parts of the country it is impossible to grow profitable crops of fruit or vegetables without the aid of irrigation, and, as it will probably be at least a few years hence before the government can accomplish the public irrigation of all the arid lands, it is customary at present for the farmer who desires to work land of this character to provide his own water plant. The cheapest and most common method of raising this water from the driven wells is by the aid of windmills, and it is one of the newest of these that we show in the drawing. The idea is practically the same as that utilized in the old-fashioned overshot water-wheels formerly used to furnish power for grist mills, only in this case the current of air is made to drive the wheel instead of water. The whole mechanism is mounted on a revolving platform, with a vane at the rear to keep its head to the wind, and the current of air is gathered in by the spreading wings, which are pivoted in front of the flat-bladed wheels. Thus the wind impinges with considerable force on the blades, causing the wheels to revolve and reciprocating the vertical pump shaft connected to the crank between the two wheels. To prevent the



rotation of the wheels it is only necessary to elevate the lower wing until the passage leading to the blades is closed.

She Had One Guess.

"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "de greatest favor dat I could find in life would be to chop some wood for you."

"I don't want any wood chopped."

"Or carry water from de spring—"

"I've got a well right at the kitchen door."

"Or shoo de cows in from de pasture—"

"I haven't any cows. We buy our milk."

"Well, lady, I've made these guesses about what I could do to help you along. Now it's your turn. An' I don't mind givin' you a small hint dat victuals an' clothes I be purty near de answer. I'll close same lady, an' I t'ink your goin' be lucky."—Washington Star.

A Home for Inebriate Women.

The Canadian government has been petitioned to establish cottage homes in Ottawa for inebriate women. The petition states that in the city of Ottawa intemperance among women and girl prisoners has increased to the alarming extent of 75 per cent, and that women in many cases of about the age of 20 have been incarcerated for drunkenness or for crime committed while under the influence of drink. Imprisonment to check this, it has proved an utter failure, as there are women in a brief life of 40 years who have spent 20 years in jail.—New York Medical Journal.

Statesmen.

Mrs. Snaggs—How do United States Senators and Representatives spend their vacation?

Mr. Snaggs—I think that some Southern statesmen go into politics for training.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

THE SCARCITY OF HORSES

Many Are the Reasons for an Increased Demand for the Animals, for Use and Pleasure.

With all our American ingenuity and enterprise in manufacturing electric cars and automobiles to relieve the horse of the drudgery of increasing work and the cruelty of drivers, the horse is being advanced to a higher plane of utility and luxury, says the Scientific American. There is no longer a demand for the cheaper grade of street car horses. The African war took several thousand, but the armies of the world call for the better class of horses. The old cab horses that stand in the street day and night is being supplanted by automobiles in cities where good pavements prevail; just as the horse was relieved from the street cars by electricity; thus, step by step, welcome every improvement in mechanical power as a blessing to the horse.

The growth of our cities and industrial centers increases the demand for horses of a better class. The big draft teams in our cities indicate the prosperity in this country, and it is the ambition of our manufacturers to get the finest draft horses to be had. While our merchants and express companies are increasing the number of handsome active horses, the grocers and tradesmen utilize many of the cheaper animals. While a few wealthy people own an automobile they must have fine horses, and, with the cheap price of vehicles in America, with so many big factories, almost everybody has a horse and buggy, surrey or carriage, while all who can afford it have handsome coach and carriage horses—the price of which are higher than ever before known. The demand for all the better classes of horses is far greater than the supply, because our farmers became discouraged six or eight years ago and quit breeding, when panic prices were below cost of production and the fear that the bicycle and electricity would soon displace the horse.

With the return of prosperity came the increased demand for horses, but a higher class and at higher prices. We now have an era of industrial horses and horses of luxury never before known in the history of this country. After our civil war in 1865 we discovered that we were horse poor, with millions of little trotters, mules and ranch ponies. We began importing large draft horses, and later the large, handsome coach horses, to increase the size and utility of our American horses. We imported these animals by the thousand from Europe to improve our own, more liberally than any nation has ever imported any pure breed of stock, and when prices dropped the export buyers took 50,000 to 75,000 a year to Europe, until our prices last year got so high that they could handle but a few.

With the revival of commercial prosperity came the increased demand for good horses and with no breeding for a few years the horse buyers soon culled out the good horses and we were now in the midst of a horse famine.

Farmers rallied to horse breeding as prices advanced and our importers are again annually importing shiploads of pure bred stallions of the Percheron or French draft breed, known in the cities as the Normans. From France some of our importers brought 200 last year and brought still more this year. The importations of Belgians, English Shires and Scotch Clydesdales are all increasing for our draft horse production, while our importations of French coach, German coach and hackney horses is annually growing.

Eight or ten years ago these stallions would not sell for more than $200 to $500; now they readily sell at $2,000 to $5,000—ten times as much. They are chiefly bought by companies organized to improve horse breeding in different localities of the horse breeding states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri. The little American trotter, while the fastest horse in the world, bred for speed, but lacking the size and beauty of carriage and coach horses, is relegated to the sporting race track, much as the thoroughbred is fit only for racing. The draft horse is now the most profitable and most popular horse with the American farmer, who requires a good draft team for his farm work. The little trotters are increased in size and utility by crossing with the large, handsome coach horses.

The whole world wants more good horses. England, France and Germany cannot supply their cities and their armies. Russia, with 25,000,000 horses, has no good horses for export. America is the only country from which large supplies may be had, and when our increased horse production begins to mature we can supply the world as well as our own increased market interests in all our growing cities. The export trade will always maintain good prices for our horses, and while many farmers may still raise scrubs, the enterprising American farmers get the best improved horses to be found in the horse breeding countries of the old world. Now they breed to suit the market demand for high class horses to supply the markets of the world.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

Dr. D. M. Bye has discovered a combination of oils that readily cures cancer, catarrh, tumors and malignant skin diseases. He has cured thousands of persons within the last eight years, over one hundred of whom were physicians. Readers having friends afflicted should cut this out and send it to them. Book sent free giving particulars and prices of Oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

HIS EXPLANATION.

The editor of the Stafford, Kan., Republican was married recently, and realized that some sort of explanation was due to his subscribers, so he wrote: "About the swiftest poem that ever came clatterin gdown the pike contained this line: 'She cast the glance that tomahawked my soul!' Tolerable fierce, you will say, and yet that expresses it to a dot. We didn't think that anything like that could be done to us, but who could guard against a stroke of paralysis? We now know where the poet got his inspiration. He'd been there. Ah, the resistless eloquence of that glance! And the poet might have taken up the Kansas girl's smile and used it as a warp for his poem. It's a dead sure 'fetcher.' It bids dim shadows of the past veil their dark faces in the light of springtime, and reduces the heart of the average man to a pulp in four seconds. This is all the editor of this paper has to say in the way of explanation for being a married man. Is it not enough?"—Kansas City Star.

Fairyland.

A bashful young fellow from Md,
Remarked to a fair one: "Oh, Dd.
A kiss on your brow?
Well, he did, anyhow,
And he vowed, 'twas a rare bit from Fd.!
—Baltimore News.

PAINT YOUR BUILDING FOR $5 WITH "STAY-THERE" PAINT

Never Cracks, Chalks, Peels Off or Blisters.

Guaranteed for 5 years. Easily applied by anyone. 24 sample colors sent prepaid. FREE. Deere-Mansur Co., Moline, Ill., largest plow makers in the world; Armour & Co., The American Malting Co., U. S. Steel Corp. branches and hundreds of other world-famous concerns use this paint because of its economy, beauty, safety and long life. Thousands of users have painted their buildings for $5, increasing their value $50. Send for free book and colors to

F. E. HOOK,
Hook Bldg., Hudson, Mich.

THE HEART

The human heart, that most wonderful of engines, is scarcely larger than a man's fist. Yet in each twenty-four hours the dual heart moves approximately six tons of blood, equivalent to about two barrels of blood per hour. And this continues without ceasing from the first breath of infancy to the last sigh of age. Is it any wonder that when continued extra strain is put upon so delicate and busy an organ, it should break down? Is it any wonder that in this age of overwork there should be an increasing number of deaths attributed to heart failure?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the organs of digestion and nutrition and purifies and enriches the blood. One of the ingredients entering into the "Discovery" is one of the best heart tonics known to medicine. Thus while through the action of "Golden Medical Discovery" the body is nourished into strength, the heart is also strengthened and an adequate blood supply is pumped to the stomach and kidneys thus improving the action of these organs.

Sick people, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*, and so obtain without charge, the opinion of a specialist on their ailments. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I had been troubled with catarrh of the stomach and heart trouble," writes Mr. W. D. Merchant, of Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penna. "Had doctored for some time without relief, then I began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took seven bottles. Before I began to take it I weighed 145 pounds, and now I weigh 176. I am working steadily and feel like a new man. I send you many thanks."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Anarchy," said the cynical codger, "means not the division of wealth with your fellow-man, but his division with you."—Baltimore Herald.

Mrs. Jones—Pray tell me, senator, what book has most helped you?

Senator Showdown—My wife's first book book.

Mrs. Jones—Ah! And how did that help you?

Senator Showdown—Why, I got so that I'd sooner work than eat, and the habit has clung to me.—Judge.

Mr. Norther—I've often wondered why so many colored men are lynched down this way.

Col. South—Well, suh, I reckon it's because they don't start runnin' quick enough.—Philadelphia Record.

"Now, Willie, you may give me a sentence that will be easy to parse."

"Yes'm. How's this one. 'Said the sparse, parsimonious parson: Parse the parsnips!'"—Baltimore News.

We admire the man of tireless toil, but, really, any of us could accomplish a great deal if we ran up against toil of that description.—Brooklyn Life.

"Advice, bredderen," said Uncle Eph, "am er good deal laik trubble; de less yo want de moah yo git, an' de moh yo git de less yo want."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Madge—Why is she having her portrait painted?

Marjorie—She has reached that age when she doesn't look well in a photograph.—Judge.

Let doctors of the law prescribe
A dose of justice shop elixir,
Administered impartially
To both the fixee and the fixer.
—Chicago Tribune.

"Uncle," said little Johnny, "tell me how you charged with your war-horse up the San Juan hill at the head of your troops."

"Well," said the battle-scarred veteran, "I mounted the fiery animal, drew my sword from its scabbard, rose in my stirrups, cried 'Forward!' and sunk the spurs deep in the quivering flesh of my gallant steed."

"Yes!" exclaimed the boy, breathlessly. "Go on, uncle. Tell me the rest of it."

"There isn't any more to tell, Johnny," said his uncle, with a pensive sigh. "The horse balked."—Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Subbubs—Well, where did that bit of gossip come from—from the sewing-class?

Mrs. Baklots—No, indeed. It came from my husband's whist club on the six-thirty-five.—Judge.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

Last Friday morning as the first furtive beams of the morning sun shot across the face of a slumbering world, reviving the dew wet grass into a maze of scintillating jewels, and tuning the voices of nature's chorus into a joyful anthem, a bevy of youths and maidens, gay and debonair, set out to spend the day at the familiar haunts of the Chappel Lakes.

The grounds were reached at an early hour; the party repasted on a rustic spread of broiled bacon, and then settled down to free and untrammeled and unconventional enjoyment.

The youths, sportive and brave, eager to display their prowess with the waves, donned their improvised suits and essayed the unknown depths of the deepest lake, while the wondering maidens stood ranged on the shore, alternately shaking with fun and fear. One unfortunate youth had the temerity to don an ungracious pair of gauzy hogen, and was promptly kangarooed therefor.

Various episodes worthy of a line in history occurred, among which were a record breaking exploring trip accomplished by a certain youth and maiden in which they circumvented the farthest lake at noonday in the space of a few minutes and various other excursions of which no account was obtainable. But time and tide do not wait and the narrative must hasten on.

As the day drew near its close it became necessary to tear away from the enchanting haunts and get us back to anxious mammas. The journey through the deep and silent woods was enhanced by the somber shades of night and mellow (?) notes of harmonious (?) voices cheering together on every familiar song from "Roxy Ann" and the "Honey Suckle and the Bee" to "Sweet Bye and Bye" and "Home, Sweet Home." As they rolled into the sleeping city, with now and then a lisp peering out of a window, the silver disc of a half moon hung just above the eastern horizon, and the party dispersed with music and moonshine and munificent dreams to attend them in a sweet repose justly earned by the pleasant labor of a day's recreation.—The Lovelady (Tex.) Daily News.

Madeleine's First Married Couple.

At the Madeleine to-day M. and Mme. Nicolas celebrated their diamond wedding. The husband, who has charge of the lamps at the Hotel de Ville, is 86 years of age, and his venerable spouse is 84. Their generations of descendants—in all nearly a hundred—clustered round them to-day to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were the first couple to be married at the Madeleine after the definite consecration of this historic church in 1842. Notwithstanding their advanced age, both the old people are active and cheery.—London Daily Mail.

Man's Curious Wants.

The eccentric advertiser is indulging in a few new words and expressions these days. For example:

"First class expert would be willing to expertize works of art and furniture and generally advise on their purchase and sale."

The luxuries of modern times! Think of being able to have one's household treasures "expertized." Now if the girl hovering between two eligible suitors and undecided as to which was the real and which the perfect imitation of a model husband, could only call in an expert to advise her.

An enterprising doctor who wants a resident patient at his home isn't particular what kind of a case it is, as he advertises for "mental, surgical or otherwise."

Logical.

Bridget—Ot can't stay, ma'am, onless ye give me more wages.

Mrs. Hiram Often—What! why you don't know how to cook or do housework at all.

Bridget—That's jist it, ma'am, an' not knowin' how, sure the work is all the harder for me, ma'am.—Philadelphia Press.

PEACHES IN DIXIE.

Yield More Money Than Cotton Crop in State of Georgia.

The peach industry in Georgia is assuming enormous proportions and the returns from this crop is bringing into the state annually more money than the cotton crop. Despite loss from frost, injury to the trees by the San Jose scale and the destructive effects of the brown rot and curculio, this fall and winter will see thousands of acres more added to the already enormous area devoted to this fruit in Georgia.

It was quite natural, therefore, that a large port of the attention of the State Horticultural Society, which met recently at Macon, should be devoted to this crop and a brief summary of the principal points brought out at that meeting will doubtless be of interest.

The report of Prof. W. M. Scott, state entomologist, who had conducted a series of careful experiments on several large orchards, showed that less than 1 per cent of the San Jose scale had survived where the trees were properly sprayed during the winter with 20 per cent kerosene or crude oil. The kerosene was applied either in mechanical mixture with water or in emulsion with soap. He had also found that spraying the trees with crude potash, using three pounds of potash to ten gallons of water, was very effective, but it cut the hose badly and was therefore difficult to manage.

The testimony with regard to the treatment of the brown rot was a little confusing in that very little of it had appeared on the orchards this year, whether they were sprayed or not. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, was recommended for this fungus disease, and where thoroughly done it had been found quite effective in preventing the rot. Major G. M. Ryals, a large grower near Savannah, said he was satisfied from his experience that the brown rot could be controlled with Bordeaux. He had sprayed his orchard thoroughly four times, and where he sprayed he saved his peaches, but on a few trees not sprayed the peaches all rotted.

For the curculio, jarring the trees in the early morning and catching the weevils on sheets underneath has been found the most efficient remedy.

The question of fertilizing was also discussed at length. This was a most important subject, as it not only affected the growth of the tree and its ability to produce fruit, but it had also a bearing on that fungus disease, the brown rot.

It was generally agreed that the peach needed little or no nitrogen other than would be available by tillage, and added to the soil by the growing of leguminous crops, such as the cow pea; also that it required a very large amount of potash.

It was reported that Mr. Hale, one of Georgia's largest and most successful peach growers, used as high as 10 per cent of potash in his fertilizer for peaches, his formula running about 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 2 per cent nitrogen. He used this fertilizer very liberally, especially on his old bearing trees, applying as high as 1,000 pounds per acre broadcast.

Another formula recommended was potash 8 per cent, phosphoric acid 8 per cent, ammonia 3 per cent. The amount recommended to be applied per tree was from one to five pound, according to age and size. It developed, furthermore, that no formula should be depended on to give the best results on all soils and that each grower should experiment for himself to determine the needs of his trees on his land, as soils differed very widely in the availability of the plant food they contained. An excess of nitrogen, however, should be guarded against, as it tended to produce too rank a growth of foliage, thereby encouraging the ravages of the brown rot.

The peach tree, and especially the peach stones, contain a very large per cent of potash. In the case of the stones the potash amounts to twice as much as the phosphoric acid and about five times as much as the nitrogen it contains. It is, therefore, very evident that where a crop of peaches is borne every year a very large amount of available potash is needed to produce good fruit. Also that off years when the trees fail to produce any fruit at all may be traceable to a deficiency in the supply of available potash.

The question of the fertilization of the peach is deserving of close study on the part of the grower and bids fair to give greater results than any other line of experimentation in the orchard.—Atlanta Constitution.

ESPECIALLY AT THE BURLESQUES.

Collier Downe—Many women go to church merely to see what other people have on.

Mrs. Collier Downe—And many men attend the theatre for the opposite reason.

THE EFFECT OF MIXED DIET

Dr. Henry Van Dyke tells a story of an Irishman who was engaged in the business of chicken raising near Princeton. One day a traveling man expressed surprise at the use of so much cornmeal at feeding time, and suggested that the meal be mixed with sawdust, insisting that the hens would not know the difference. A few months later the traveling man was again in the community, and he asked if the new diet had been tried, and what the result had been. "It works beautifully," was the reply. "See that old yellow hen? Well, I tried her on half-and-half and she liked it so well I changed it to all saw dust, and the last time she hatched, three of the chicks had wooden legs and a fourth was a woodpecker."—The Argonaut.

"Harvest."

"Sary Ann," sighs the Higgins boy in tremulous tones, "if I git a red ear at the huskin' bee to-night I'm a-goin' to do somethin'."

"Are ye?" asks Sary Ann.

"I be."

"What are ye a-goin' to do?"

"If I git a red ear I'm a-goin' to take a kiss f'm you."

"If you take a kiss f'm me," asserts Sary Ann, giving her head a saucy toss, "you kin be sure that you'll git two red ears right away."—Judge.

Jim Tommie's Success.

Jim Tommie's gin is running in fine order and doing big business.—The Lovelady (Tex.) Daily News.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

WILL STOP THAT TOOTHACHE.

Its application gives relief instantly. Not a chewing gum. Should be carried for emergencies. Be sure to get DENT'S; avoid useless and cheap imitations. All druggists, or by mail, 15 cents.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Surpass the Greatest Expectations of Miners and Experts and Prove the New Eldorado One of the Richest in the World.

Never before in the history of mining have discoveries of new gold fields caused more comment than that of the Thunder Mountain Gold Fields of Idaho. Usually in the excitement of gold discoveries, the value of the fields are overestimated, but Thunder Mountain has proven an exception to the rule, and new finds are demonstrating the fact that this district is the richest in the world. Mammoth ledges, rich in gold, copper, lead, silver, antimony and cinnabar, are being discovered almost daily, and apparently in almost all of the district, miles upon miles in extent. Already the great field, heretofore practically uninhabited, is being dotted with flourishing mining camps, with the new city of Roosevelt as a center, and railroads, notably the Northern Pacific, is reported as perfecting arrangements to extend its line to this great camp. Millions upon millions of tons of free milling gold ore are in many places exposed to view on the surface of the claims. Mills of from ten to one hundred stamp capacity, to grind out the gold, are being rushed to the district. Many mines are already valued at from one to ten million dollars, and sales at fabulously high figures are reliably reported.

One of the first corporations organized for active mining of these rich gold deposits was The Thunder Mountain Gold Reef Mining and Development Company of Kansas City, Mo. It is backed by men of high standing in Kansas City, Mo., and elsewhere, and already controls 21 claims (420 acres) in the heart of this great district. Of its claims show great ledges of gold-bearing ore, and an assay, just recently made from ore obtained from one of this company's claims, ran to the fabulously high figure of $1016.60 in gold per ton of ore.

This company's stock certainly offers a rare opportunity for investment to those desiring to share in the riches of great Thunder Mountain.

Only a limited amount of this stock is now offered for sale at 15 cents per share, par value $1, fully paid and non-assessable. From the reports of new strikes which are being made on this company's numerous properties, the price will doubtless be advanced to 20 or 25 cents very shortly. Arrangements are being perfected to continue the development work on the mines of this company during the coming winter months, and even richer bodies of ore may be uncovered, which will bring the price of stock to $1.00 per share before spring, and then will come the dividends. No one is asked to invest in the company until fully satisfied that it is exactly as represented. Upon receipt of request, a book containing full information in regard to the company, its properties, etc., will be sent free to any one. Address The Underwriting & Brokerage Co., Dept. B, 822 New York Life bldg., Kansas City, Mo., selling agents.

A SUCCESSFUL CAST.

The cast made by the vibrating rod, as it propels foot after foot of silken thread forward and straight away, the line ends up in a gentle curve of gossamer-like gut until the curve has spent its force in its effort to force the feathered hooks out upon the air where they are hesitating for a moment, like tired insects uncertain how to shape their course, drop exhausted and fluttering upon the water. Deep down in the pool the watchful trout has seen the shadow of the flies upon the surface above him, he has seen them slowly descending upon the water. Nearer and nearer they come, and with a swish of his powerful tail he gathers the speed of an arrow and meets them with distended jaws as they drop upon the glassy surface of the stream. A twitch of the rod and the barb is set; the prick of the hook and the haul of the leader upon the jaw send the fish in terror to the deepest part of the pool, where he so many times has fled for safety before. But it is different this time, for big as he may, that iron joint encased in feathers remains fixed in his jaw, and it is endeavoring to lift him towards the surface.

With a mighty effort he rushes up stream, not, however, with the speed and freedom heretofore, because of the thing that ceaselessly strains at his jaw. He stops in that hole behind the rock where he so often has poised himself ready for the prey brought down in the swift water. But he gets no peace there, the everlasting strain and haul of that gaudy, deceptive lure is still drawing him inch by inch down stream. The restraint becoming too great, he again madly rushes up stream, ending his rush with a map leap in mid-air. All to no avail, however, for as he once more plunges back into the stream, the strain is again felt. Rest as he may, yet does he know to its invisible craft until, as drawn towards the surface, he sees in clear relief his arch enemy—man, and becoming frantic with fear plunges here, there, up stream, now down stream, anywhere in the air or water to work free from his bondage. But as his strength fails, so does he yield faster and faster to the wizard who stands knee deep in the stream above him. Once more he leaps free of the water, and with a despairing shake of his jaws attempt to dislodge the lure. He fails, falls back exhausted, and resting upon his side is drawn towards the net and feels himself lifted from the water. A breaking of his neck and his life goes out.—Forest and Stream.

MY MOTHER'S BIBLE

Tho' relentless time has faded,
And the clasps are tinged with rust;
Tho' the leaves are worn and yellow
And its gilding dimmed with dust,
'Tis as sacred and as holy
As the night she placed it there,
With a blessing for its guidance
And a softly muttered prayer.

'Tis a relic fraught with sadness
For my heart, but yet I see
In its dim, discolored pages
Solace that was meant for me.
Yes, it seemed that mother spirit,
Lowering gently, hovering near,
And in sacred language whispered
All its sweet truths in my ear.

There it lies, where last she laid it;
Years have come and flown since then.
Memory's sadness fell and lingered—
By its truths dispelled again.
'Tis the same beloved Bible
That she cherished; it can fill
All the sad hours with its halo
And bring comfort to me still.
—Guy B. May in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PUBLIC CLOCKS OF PARIS.

The municipal authorities will presently be concerned with the letting of the contract for winding the public clocks of Paris. In an effort to secure uniformity in the timepieces of the citythe budget is burdened each year with an expenditure of $12,000. The position of official clock regulator is no sinecure. There are seven thousand clocks placed in the 550 buildings of the Ecoles communales, in the offices of the town hall, in the mayoral quarters in each arrondissement, in the hospitals and other public institutions directed by the city fathers. Generally the main entrance is allowed for each clock, which has to be kept in order and wound up every fortnight. Some of the clocks included in this category are very delicate and complicated pieces of mechanism. For instance there is a wonderful clock in the tower of the concierge at the Palais de Justice, which dates from Charles V. The Corn market and the Bourse have also distinguished timepieces which demand considerable care in their adjustment.—Detroit Free Press.

A METHODICAL MAN.

A singular old man died not long ago in Vienna in his seventy-third year. He died with the reputation of being the most exact man on record. From his twenty-seventh year he kept accurate account of everything he bought and what he paid for it. During twenty-seven years of his convival life he consumed 28,786 glasses of beer. He gave up drinking in his fifty-fourth year, but he continued to smoke constantly, even during his last sickness, raising the number of his cigars to 43,667 a year. Of the whole number some 43,500 were given to him; he bought the rest for $12.50, or about a penny each.—Chicago News.

Evened Up.

That beauty's just skin deep we know,
But then we guess
That rule will work both ways, for so
Is ugliness.
—Philadelphia Press.

Lairs of Sussex Automobile Spies.

"It is all very well muzzling dogs," said a high police official of Sussex, "but it is much more important to muzzle pigs. Three of my men, who were hiding in pigsties to time motorists last week were so badly bitten by the pigs that they couldn't appear in court," he explained.—Motoring Illustrated.

Repaved.

New Arrival—Well! Well! I had an idea that heaven was paved with gold.
St. Peter—No—anthercite.—Life.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Ginseng Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—I write the following in reply to an inquiry regading ginseng in The Blade of August 14: Ginseng will thrive best in loamy soils, such as are usually found in sugar maple, oak and butternut forests. Shade of some kind is absolutely essential to its successful cultivation. When exposed to the direct rays of the sun it will die out. The forest may be utilized for the cultivation of ginseng as it furnishes the necessary shade and the soil is mostly favorable. But a shade made of lath is more extensively used.

The only mode of propagation is by means of seeds. It requires 18 months for ginseng seed to germinate. It matures in from 5 to 8 years, and requires but little care after the proper soil and shade have been furnished. The price of dried root runs from $5 to $7 per pound.

In starting a ginseng garden a piece of land should be selected that slopes gently to the north. It should be loamy or good garden soil. If it is not, leaf mold and woods dirt should be added in quantities to make it so. If lath are used for shade, they should be supported by posts set about two feet deep and standing six feet high, about eight feet apart each way. Seed beds may be three or four feet wide, and should be raised a few inches to insure perfect drainage. By following the above rules I am meeting with remarkable success.—J. S., Haydentown, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of Aug. 28 is an article on cultivation of ginseng. I would like to ask the writer, E. J. V., of Marshlands, Pa., how many pounds of dry roots can be dug from one acre? How long was the man working to make $25,000 off of a half acre? Will he kindly tell me where to get the best roots? Also where to market the product?—A. A. J., Alburquerque, N. M.

Unfortunately the rules of The Blade will not permit us to print answers to the questions where to buy roots and where to sell them. Such matters are advertising. Persons having seed or roots for sale should advertise in The Blade. We hope E. J. V. will answer the other queries.

Jimson Is Not Ginseng.

Editor Farmstead:—I send you to-day sample of root, seed and green pollen of what I think is ginseng.—K., Superior, Colo.

The specimen you send is jinsen weed for ginseng. It is by some called the thorn-apple. The name "jinsen" is said to be a corruption of "Jamestown." It is said when the first settlers of Virginia located at Jamestown, Va., they found this weed in abundance, and it soon received the appellation of the settlement. Jinsen is of no value. It is merely a weed, and is poisonous when the leaves, root or seeds are eaten.

To Get Rid of Moles.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell "L. F. M." he can rid his lawn and garden of moles by putting turpentine on rags and putting them in the holes. Wherever they work put more turpentine into their holes. Have rid our garden of them by using turpentine.—C. W. K., Mt. Vernon, O.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of moles, get some grub worms, soak them in poison and drop them in their runs. Or find what they are after to eat, and do the same. If this fails, get bisulphide of carbon, make a hole with the finger in their runs, and pour in a half ounce at several different places, and cover with earth.—E. J. L., Pomeroy, O.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in The Blade of September 4, an item from "L. F. M.," Aurora, Mo., asking what to do to rid his garden and lawn of moles. Tell him to take 50 cents and buy a mole trap and use that. I think it will do the business better than the castor bean treatment recommended by "F. L. W." of Kinderbrook, Mich., in the Blade of August 28. I have tried the trap remedy this summer, and have caught every mole that showed itself. It seems that one mole will do a wonderful sight of digging.—A. H. D., Emporia, Mich.

We can not name the mole trap nor its manufacturer, as that would be advertising.

To Cure Stringhalt.

Editor Farmstead: I have seen stringhalt cured by using skunk's oil. Rub it on daily. It is a sure cure if persevered in. Two month's will cure the worst case.—D. S., State Line Mills, Pa.

Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one give a remedy that will cure pigs of St. Vitus' dance?—W. M. S., Lea's springs, Tenn.

Three Queries.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please give me, through your columns, a remedy for a cow whose withers come out about a week before calving?

Also, tell me how to take warts off her teats. I have a very fine Holstein cow that is thus afflicted.

Also, will some one tell me a sure way to blanch celery, and when to commence to do it?—W. S. M., New Vineyard, Me.

Bad for Peach Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—Here in the peach belt of Michigan the leaves on the trees wither and the tree has the appearance of dying. Some people think it a disease and call it the "littles." There is no such disease of peach trees. Now let the peach growers not be in a hurry to cut down their trees, but to take notice that it is only those trees whose fruit has gone past the time of ripening and are apparently standing still. Pull the peaches off, as they will be no good this season, and see how quickly your trees will recuperate and become all right.

Now for the cause: In the first place this is a very poor peach year. Although there is lots of fruit the weather is not right. There is no hot sun in the day and the nights are too cold, and for this reason the peaches cannot mature in their season. The consequence is, the leaves wither and the tree looks as if it were going to die. Pull the peaches off and see how quickly the tree will recover. It is no disease at all.—Subscriber, Croswell, Mich.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

A Ten Years' Test at Ohio Experiment Station.

Thirty-four differently named sorts of wheat have been grown in comparative test at the Ohio Experiment station for ten years past. One of these—Penquite's velvet chaff—is used as a standard of comparison, and for this purpose is grown on every third plot of the series, and the other sorts are valued as their yields rise above or fall below those of the velvet chaff plots between which they lie.

In the 10-year average the mealy heads the list with an average yield of 41½ bushels per acre more than that of the velvet chaff. Poole and red Russian, which are synonyms of the same variety, come next, with yields ranging from 3 1-3 to 3 3-4 bushels per acre above that of the velvet chaff. (Harvest king is also Poole wheat, recently introduced under a new name.) Gypsy has yielded 3¾ bushels and early ripe 3½ bushels per acre more than velvet chaff.

Varieties averaging between two and three bushels more than velvet chaff are nigger, fultz, Mediterranean and Currell's prolific; while north monarch and valley and its synonym, Egyptian, nearly reach the two bushel mark, and democrat has averaged more than one bushel in excess of the standard.

Jones' square head has averaged two and one-half bushels less than velvet chaff, and Jones' winter fife nearly two bushels less, while early white leader, early red Clawson, New Longberry, Martin's amber and royal Australian—a synonym of Clawson, have yielded nearly a bushel per acre less than velvet chaff.

American bronze, bearded monarch, Deitz, Fulcaster, Hickman, Hindostan, Lebanon, Lehigh, Missouri blue stem, Rudy, Sibley's new golden, silver chaff and yellow gypsey have given yields varying but little either way from that of velvet chaff.

ALFALFA IN KANSAS.

Secretary Coburn Tells of Its Rapid Increase in the State.

Alfalfa has been sufficiently recognized in Kansas for an even dozen years, and during that time its popularity has steadily increased. Prior to 1890 it was not deemed of sufficient importance to be taken notice of in the statistics of the state board of agriculture. Now, and for the first time, it has a larger acreage than any other tame grass, its area being over 458,000 acres, according to the sworn returns of assessors now being compiled and tabulated by Secretary F. D. Coburn.

Timothy has been alfalfa's leading competitor in area until this year, when the returns promlaim its field is 136,657 acres or 30 per cent smaller than that devoted to alfalfa. It is an interesting fact also that as early as the fourth year of alfalfa's statistical record (1894) its area exceeded by 24,000 acres that of the clovers for the same year, and each canvass since has shown an increased difference in favor of the former. Indeed statistics indicate that for Kansas, alfalfa is being found superior, by those who have had experience with them, to timothy or clover. It not only is a perennial legume, of unusual powers of resistance to protracted dry weather, as against timothy and the biennial clovers of less fortitude, but annually yields from two to three times as much feed equally or more nutritious, and is a remarkable soil renovator besides. These facts in large measure account for the marvelous increase in appreciation and sowing of alfalfa, as disclosed by the figures. In 1891, of the tame grasses, alfalfa ranked fifth in area, with 34,364 acres; in 1902, first, with 458,493 acres, a gain of 424,109 acres, or 1233 per cent, and an increase over 1901 of 139,351 acres, or 43.66 per cent.

From 1891 to 1897, inclusive, Finney led all other counties in acreage; in 1898, Butler was first, with 12,029 acres; in 1899, Newell forged ahead with 14,260 acres, which position has been retained with an increased area each year since, having in 1902 33,976 acres, which lacks but little of equaling the total for the state in 1891. In that year there were nine counties having 1000 or more acres; this year there are 68; in 1891 there was one county, Finney, having over 5,000 acres; now there are 32, fifteen of which have 10,000 acres and upwards, to 33,976 in Jewell. In 1891 these fifteen counties had a total of 14,463 acres; in 1901, 150,282 acres, and in 1902, 225,113 acres, a gain over last year of 65,830 acres, or 41 1-3 per cent, and an increase in twelve years of 210,630 acres, or 1454 per cent. This year the combined acreage of the 26 highest ranking counties surpasses the total area for the entire state in 1901.

Alfalfa can be grown in any county in the state, and 99 of the 105 report a greater or less area devoted to this wonderful plant. Eighty-four counties show a total gain of 142,504 acres; sixteen lose 3,153 acres, and five make no change from last year.

Timothy and clover as hay plants, have been long and favorably known in the agriculture of the United States, and occupy a high and well earned place in the list of such, wherever grown, and alfalfa, their superior, is a rich acquisition to a region where it flourishes so abundantly. The stistics give indisputable evidence that under Kansas conditions alfalfa is proving to be the most valuable of her forage plants, which in no wise detracts from the well-known merits of others, but emphasizes the desirability of extending its culture in a state where live stock and meat production are chief factors of its prosperity.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

The Government Will Make It Very Early in the Fall.

The largest annual seed distribution ever made by the government will be begun early this fall. Some important changes in the plan of conducting this distribution will be established by the department of agriculture. With a view of handling the seed to better advantage the country has been divided into six districts, and seeds and plants particularly adapted to each district will be distributed therein at an earlier time than heretofore.

In the years past much complaint has been made by the people of receiving seed too late in the season to be of particular good. The department has not been responsible for this condition, but the fault lay with the congressmen, who, to a large extent, were tardy in making out their lists for their quota. It is expected to overcome this condition by commencing the distribution three months earlier than has been the custom in the past. The distribution this year commenced September 1.

There will be, as usual, a distribution of miscellaneous vegetable seeds, and in addition it is planned to furnish a limited number of packages of novelties—that is, seeds of varieties either new or little known, and of peculiar merit, for distribution in each locality. The miscellaneous seeds will be put up as usual, five packets in a package, and each senator, member and delegate in congress will have 12,000 such packages to his credit. There will be 500 packages containing the novelties, each package containing five packets. The novelties will be accompanied by a circular describing the varieties in full and giving directions for culture and use. There will also be a franked postel card for each collection of the novelties so that the recipient may, if he desires, signify his willingness to make a report to the department on the seeds received.

The number of flower seeds allotted to each senator, member and delegate in congress has been increased to 500, and arrangements have been made whereby members having city constituents may exchange vegetable seeds for flower seeds, if they desire. A special collection of flower seeds will be prepared for those having strictly city constituents the varieties chosen being suitable for window boxes, lots and small dooryards.

The plan adopted last year of putting up a special collection of cotton and tobacco best adapted to the districts into which they are sent, will be continued. This work has proven very satisfactory, as through it many valuable varieties have been distributed. Seventy packages, one peck each, will be sent to districts growing cotton. In tobacco-growing districts, 111 packages, containing five papers will be distributed.

Each congressman will have to his credit thirty packages of lawn grass seed. The forage crop seed allotment has not yet been made, but will likely be made larger than heretofore. Sorghum and sugar beet seeds have not yet been allotted. These seeds will only be placed in sections of the country where it is possible to grow them. Bulbs will be ready for distribution during the early part of November. These will be allotted in twenty boxes containing seven bulbs each.

The distribution of plants, trees and grapevines will be similar to that of last year, excepting that the number of trees will be increased to 100 for each senator, member and delegate. Secretary Wilson has determined to continue the distribution of trees with a hope of implanting a love of trees in the breasts of the people and inciting them to follow the example of the department, as well as to have a permanent showing for the money expended.

Secretary Wilson, being a practical farmer, is enthusiastic over this annual seed distribution, which has so often been ridiculed. It may have been greatly subjected to ridicule in the old days, but it is not so now. This is practically for the reason that the seeds which are now sent out to the congressmen's constituents are guaranteed to grow. In former years the contract was let to seedsmen without regard to the character or quality, and they made up in haphazard way packages containing any kind of seed without regard to whether they were adapted to the subtropical climate of the south or the granite hills of New England. The appropriation made by congress was then spent without any practical benefit, except to the contractor, and made the government seed distribution anything but popular. Secretary Wilson has changed the plan and made it practical. He has also gained the confidence of the farmers by better selection and by guaranteeing that the seed will grow. The seeds furnished the government heretofore for this purpose have also been of a rather poor quality. The department will take a new departure this year by doing away with contractors and making purchases through its officers direct from the various seed markets of the country. All purchases will be made under the supervision of the plant and seed bureau, which will make a thorough test of all seeds before they are accepted and paid for. Thus by this plan the people will obtain seeds that may be depended on to grow.

Secretary Wilson's plan is to go over the list of selected seeds that will supply the garden with the best vegetables, useful varieties as well as popular, and divide them into groups for different sections of the country, so that the south will receive such seeds as are adapted for the soil and climate, and the north and west likewise. The work of putting up the seeds will be left to a contractor. Provision is being made for quarters on the department grounds, where the work can be conducted under the supervision of the government officials, who will see that the contract is strictly fulfilled. The contractor will employ and pay for such hire as is necessary to do the work. No department employes will be engaged, except those who will supervise. The appropriation made for this distribution is $270,000.

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE.

Medicine not Needed in This Case.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. Ask only one question at a time. 2.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Soldiers' Homes.

"Please tell me how many soldiers' homes there are in the United States, where located, what is costs annually to keep them and whether they are state or national institutions."—E. F. S., Greenwood, O.

The United States government has established eight national soldiers' homes—one for soldiers of the regular army at Washington city, established by act of Congress March 3, 1851 and seven for volunteers. The latter are:

Eastern	Togus, Me.
Central	Dayton, O.
Southern	Hampton, Va.
Western	Leavenworth, Kans.
Marion	Marion, Ind.
Northwestern	Milwaukee, Wis.
Pacific	Santa Monica, Cal.

A number of states have established state homes for their own indigent volunteer soldiers. The list is:

California	Yountville
Colorado	Monte Vista
Connecticut	Noroton
Illinois	Quincy
Iowa	Marshalltown
Kansas	Dodge City
Massachusetts	Chelsea
Michigan	Grand Rapids
Minnesota	Minnehaha
Nebraska	Grand Island
New Hampshire	Tilton
New Jersey	Kearney
New York	Bath
Ohio	Sandusky
Rhode Island	Bristol
South Dakota	Hot Springs
Vermont	Bennington
Washington	Orting
Wisconsin	Waupaca

There are five state homes for disabled Confederate soldiers in the south, each maintained by the states named: Richmond, Va., New Orleans, La.; Austin, Tex.; Pikesville, Md., and Nashville, Tenn.

As to the annual cost that would require one to write to the secretary of state of every state having a state home to obtain the figures.

Variation of the Compass.

"Please tell me why the needle of a compass will not agree now with the old surveys. The instrument we used was a very fine one, fitted with sights and pointed to the right of the old line nearly one rod in sixty. To change the compass two degrees made it point up the old line as nearly correct as we could tell. East and west lines have the same difference that north and south lines do. Please explain why this is and how to set the compass to get correct results."—W. J. C., Auburn, Ind.

A compass needle does not point due north, except in certain conditions. It points toward the north magnetic pole, which does not coincide with the true pole. Moreover, the north magnetic pole is not fixed, but is constantly but slowly moving. Hence north and south lines, many years ago are not the same as north and south lines laid out at present. The whole matter of the variation of the compass is fully set forth in works on surveying, to which we must refer you, as the subject is too technical to be of interest to any but a very few readers of The Blade. As to why the magnetic pole moves, no one as yet knows.

Gustave Dore.

"I think it was in The Toledo Blade I read that Dore, the author of Dore's Bible Gallery, couldn't draw. If that was the case how could he produce such ideal pictures of human kind?"—S. O., Carlisle, Iowa.

You certainly never saw such a statement in The Blade. Besides, if you have Dore's Bible Gallery, or his Dante, or any other work which he has illustrated, why ask us whether Dore could draw or not, when you have the evidence before your eyes in pictures which he drew? Like every other artist, Dore had his mannerisms; and some of the various art critics following these mannerisms to blind himself to the power and talent of Dore, might utter the dictum that "Dore could not draw." But the same criticism has been made on many great artists. Dore executed more than 50,000 designs, and he stands deservedly high as a draughtsman.

Cabbage Parasites.

"There has been considerable excitement here over a case reported from another county in this state of a family getting poisoned by eating cabbages, which, it was claimed, were infested with a number of minute green snakes so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, and only revealed by a powerful microscope. Some have destroyed their cabbages; others don't know what to think about it; still others are not inclined to give it any credence. Please state if there is any such thing as the above described cabbage snake."—I. G. Y., Peach Tree, O.

All snakes are vertebrate animals—that is, have backbones; and no microscopic animal is a vertebrate. Hence, if there are microscopic organisms on the cabbage, they are not snakes. The best plan is to send a specimen of the cabbage to the "Chief of Division of Entomology, Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C." State the facts in the case, and ask him to make a microscopical examination. If you do so, The Blade will be glad to publish his reply, if you will send it.

Confederate Prison Records.

"Has the government the confederate records of all the Union prisoners captured, including those who escaped, died or otherwise?"—H. E., Chesaning, Mich.

The government has in its possession a vast collection of Confederate archives, but those relating to the Confederate army are very defective, and it is impossible to say how complete the records may be of Union prisoners and the disposition of them.

A Silly Question.

"If a cannon should be placed on the rear of a train running at the rate of 60 miles an hour and charged so as to throw a ball at the rate of 60 miles per hour, in a line apart would the train and the ball be at the end of an hour, if the gun were fired when the train was in full speed?"—A. M., Edison, N. C.

All such questions are silly, because the conditions are impossible in practice. We have been bothered by them time and again, and earnestly advise the people who are wasting valuable time over them to buy a few books on science, and spend their time in learning something about the elementary laws of matter and motion. In the case supposed, the cannon, the ball therein, and everything else on the train, would be going forward at the rate of 60 miles an hour. If the cannon were fired in the opposite direction, which is to be presumed, the ball would fall to the earth theoretically, and at the end of an hour from the firing there would be 60 miles between the train and the ball. The silliness of such questions lies in this—that the velocity of a ball fired from a gun is not a constant quantity. It is greatest at the moment it leaves the muzzle, and gets slower all the time, owing to the friction of the air and the effect of gravitation—while the motion of the train is constant. Don't send us such queries.

Motion Through Space.

"In my youth, I was taught that the earth had two motions, viz.: one on its axis, causing day and night, and one around the sun, causing the variety of seasons. Scientists now claim that the earth is sailing off through space with great velocity. Is it accompanied by all the planets of the solar system, or is this globe going it alone? Please explain."—A. P. W., West Lebanon, N. H.

The earth has the three motions enumerated in your letter. The sun and all the planets are moving very swiftly through space in the direction of the constellation Hercules. It may be traveling in a tremendous orbit about some unknown center, but the astronomers have as yet failed to find any curvature to the path. The entire solar system appears to be drifting in a straight line through space.

Presidential Succession.

"If President Roosevelt had been killed in his recent accident, if the present cabinet were retained and a new secretary of state had been appointed by President Hay, if the latter should the die, would the present secretary of the treasury become President, or would the new secretary of state, who had been appointed by Hay?"—G. V. D. Mahaffey, Pa.

We are tired of questions about the Presidential succession. If readers would exercise a little reasoning power, they could answer them themselves. Had the accident to President Roosevelt proved fatal, Secretary Hay would have become President and would have served out the term ending March 4, 1905. He would, of course, have selected a new secretary of state and the remainder of the cabinet. It is the custom for all cabinet officers to tender their resignations on the inauguration of a new President. The members of the McKinley cabinet would have done so on his death, had not Mr. Roosevelt forestalled such action by asking them all to retain their portfolios. And, had President Hay died, his secretary of state would succeed to the Presidency.

The reason the succession was by law vested in the members of the cabinet in succession is because a treasonable conspiracy might be made to murder the President, the President and cabinet members. It might be successful as to part of them, but certainly could not be so to all. So the succession was made to extend through the entire cabinet, in case such an exigency should arise. As new President having been inaugurated, the same law holds good—the new secretary of state first, and then on down, in case several of them are murdered or die at the same time. An accident might occur that would kill several—as when a gun burst on the naval vessel Princeton, on the Potomac, near Washington. There were on board the President and his cabinet, and Judge Upshur, secretary of the navy, was killed by the explosion.

Graded Rivers.

Editor Blade—In answer to the question concerning "Graded Rivers," in the Question Bureau of September 4, I send you the following, copied from Davis' Elementary Physical Geography, recently published by Ginn & Co.:

"While the slope is strong and the current is very swift, the stream is called a torrent. Torrential streams are usually clear, because they quickly sweep away the fine particles that they receive from time to time, leaving coarse cobbles and bowlders lying on their rocky channels. Such streams are still young.

"As time passes and the channel is eroded deeper and deeper, it will be worn down more nearly level, closer and closer to base level. But it must always preserve a slope sufficient to give the water a velocity that will enable it to wash forward the load of waste received from the head waters and side streams, though without either deepening or building up the bed of the channel significantly. When such a slope is attained, the river is said to be graded. It has reached maturity.

"The current of a graded river is usually deliberate, instead of torrential. Its bed and banks consist, for the most part, of deposits of rock waste; firm ledges are seldom seen along its course. The water is usually made somewhat turbid or muddy by the presence of fine waste with which it is plentifully supplied by its tributaries and by the wash from its bed and banks.

"In valleys among high mountains, where an abundant supply of coarse waste is washed down from the steep valley sides, graded streams must have a slope strong enough to give them an active current; otherwise their coarse and abundant load could not be washed forward. In lowlands where only fine texture waste of the land is slowly wasted into the streams, graded rivers have a very gentle descent."—I. S., South Glens Falls, N. Y.

We are indeed much obliged for the information. It is one of the later minute descriptions of physical phenomena which became necessary with the march of scientific investigation. When the editor of the Bureau studied physical geography and geology, the distinction was not made; and he is glad indeed to learn of it, and, as all men who are really students should do, he will immediately possess himself of the latest books on the subject, and get up to date on such topics.

Aid for the Blind.

"Please inform me whether the state of Ohio gives the poor blind people anything for their support or not, and how long a person has to be in the state before they can receive any aid."—D. W. T., Edneysburg, Ky.

The law of Ohio in question provides that in any township in the state where there may reside a blind person, and said person is in need of partial relief, or who may be in need of permanent relief, the township trustees shall, at their annual meeting in April of each year, certify to the county commissioners the amount required for the relief of such person or persons, which amount shall not exceed $100 each per annum per capita. Such certification to county commissioners shall be made of record, certifying the name of persons for whom relief is required and the amount for each of said persons. The county commissioners shall make a levy upon each of the respective townships to the amount certified by the trustees thereof, and such amount, when paid into the county treasury, shall be paid to the respective township treasurers, to be used by him, upon orders of the trustees of said township for the relief or maintenance of the persons so certified to the county commissioners as needy blind.

Every persons shall be considered to have obtained a legal settlement in any county in this state in which he or she shall have continuously resided and supported himself or herself, under the provisions of the law for the relief of the poor, subject to exceptions in favor of servants and inhabitants of paupers brought into the state, and widows or men whose last residence was in Ohio, but who had not, at the time of death, gained legal residence in this state.

Queen Victoria.

"Please give a short history of Queen Victoria, how she become queen of England, and at what date."—J. M., Height, Va.

Victoria Alexandrina was the sixth and last sovereign of the house of Hanover. Her son, Edward VII, the present king, is the first of the house of Coburg Gotha. Victoria was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Neither George IV, son of George III, nor his brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence, had surviving legitimate children, and thus she became the heir presumptive to the throne upon the accession of her uncle, William IV, in 1830. On his death without issue on June 20, 1837, she became queen, and was crowned June 28, 1838. On February 10, 1840, she was married to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, who died December 14, 1861. The queen had nine children.

Against the Law.

"I have been told that a person may make a patented article for his own use without infringing the patents, but may not sell articles so made. Is this so?"—P. F., Pomeroy, O.

No; it is not true. We are aware that many people believe it, and we cannot understand how such an idea ever arose. The patent secures for 17 years to the inventor the sole right to make and sell his invention. To make one for your own use is contrary to the law, and you can be prosecuted and fined.

Daniel Boone.

"Please give a few facts about Daniel Boone—when he was born and when he first set foot in Kentucky."—D. W. A., Marion, Ind.

Daniel Boone was born in Bucks county, Pa., Feb. 11, 1735, died at Charlotte, Mo., Sept. 26, 1820. His father emigrated from England. When Daniel was 15 years old the family moved to the banks of the Yadkin river, North Carolina. He married Rebecca Bryan, and passed some years as a farmer. He made several long hunting excursions, and in 1768 set out with five others to explore the border region of Kentucky, and hunted for several months. In December of the same year Boone was captured by the Indians, and his companion, named Stewart. They escaped, but Boone captured again, and Stewart was killed. He was joined by his brother, and they continued their explorations of the Kentucky country till March, 1771, when they returned home. In 1773 Boone left North Carolina with his family, his two brothers and five other families, to settle in Kentucky. He erected a stockade fort on the south fork of the Kentucky river, and in the autumn of 1774 removed his family to it. This was the first settlement made in Kentucky. In 1775 Boone was employed by the Transylvania company to mark out a road from the Holston river to the Kentucky river, and he established another fort at the mouth of Otter creek, on the latter river. He was attacked by Indians, and several of his party were killed. In 1778 he was captured by Indians, and remained a prisoner among them for several months, when he escaped and went to Boonesborough, where he settled his family. He had many adventures and daring escapes, but lived at Boonesborough till 1792. There was much litigation about settlers' titles, and Boone lost his land for want of a clear title. He moved then to Missouri, 45 miles west of St. Louis, where he lived till 1804. That country then belonged to Spain, and he was given a tract of land, which he again lost by failure to get a clear title. The later years of his life he spent in Missouri with his son-in-law. In 1845, his remains and those of his wife were removed from Missouri and interred at Frankfort, Ky.

A Free Trade Lie.

Editor Blade: I enclose a clipping concerning the old Democratic lie that American goods are sold cheaper in other countries than at home. The old lie has been shown up many times, but it will do no harm to hit it again. I have talked with many German and Scandinavians who said that American-made goods sold much higher in foreign countries than here. When I lived in Minnesota, I had a hired man who was just over from Norway. All manufactured goods were higher then than now. He told me that an ax that I bought for a dollar would cost at his home in Norway $1.75. At present the same brand of photographic plates that I buy in this country at 35 cents a dozen sell in Montreal, Can., at 50 cents.—C. W. R., Garrison, Mo.

We are much obliged for the clipping, which we print on the fourth page of this issue. We hope that every man who takes The Blade will read it and preserve it for future reference. Its title is, "Prices in Foreign Markets of American-Made Goods."

The Birth of Christ.

"What reason, if any, do the different denominations give for supposing that Christ's birth was in any sense unlike that of his brothers and sisters?"—Subscriber, Ada, Ore.

The reason is to be found in the gospel narratives. Read Matthew 1, 18 to 25; Luke 1, 26 to 38.

Who Can Tell?

"Please give the name of the man and the regiment to which he belonged that stood guard at the door of Abraham Lincoln's box at Ford's theatre when Lincoln was assassinated by Booth."—J. A. A., Clarinda, Ia.

We are unable to tell. Can any reader send us the desired information for publication?

The Blackberry Girl.

Editor Blade:—I am surprised to hear that Toledo children ridicule Mrs. Frances Sproat's poem, "The Blackberry Girl." It has been repeated to children in this state for many generations, and they are delighted to hear her poems repeated. Mrs. Sproat was a native of Taunton, Mass. She wrote a volume of poetry, especially for children, and is remembered in New England as a remarkable woman. "The Blackberry Girl" was eagerly called for, and printed in Notes and Queries of The Boston Evening Transcript, a short time ago. Are we more puritanic by living near Plymouth Rock, where our forefathers landed? For seventy years past I have heard this poem repeated, and am confident that it was composed more than one hundred years ago. I enclose a copy of part 2, by the same author, and hope to see it in The Blade.—A. R. C., Monument Beach, Mass.

We are glad to have the name of the author of the poem, and the facts concerning her. We print Part 2 of the poem on the first page of this issue. We have not changed our opinion regarding the first poem, and to the writer's mind the second part displays the same fault—an excessive sentimentality. We do not think that the people of New England can be called puritanic; nor do we esteem it a fault that some people admire these poems. We are perfectly willing to differ.

McKinley and Silver.

"Did President McKinley ever make a speech in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? Some of the Democrats here claim that he did and I claim that he did not. Please state his position on that question."—A. S., Dixie Mine, Utah.

Mr. McKinley never made a set speech on the question when he was in Congress, nor at any other time. Of course, in the two campaigns for the Presidency he talked on the financial question, and stood up for honest money.

Mr. McKinley was like a very great many other public men. He was a believer in bimetallism, but when the price of silver kept going down and down for years, he saw that it was impossible for us to yoke together the two metals—that the lack of stability in price of silver prevented its use as a money of final redemption. While governor of Ohio, in 1891, we believe, he made a speech in Toledo in which he referred to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act by the then Democratic Congress, and scored the party for it. He at that time was a bimetallist, as thousands of other Republicans were, but he was not a believer in the 16 to 1 ratio. He believed that a new ratio would have to be taken, so that a dollar's worth of silver bullion should be worth a silver dollar. He then took up the study of the money problem, and soon found that gold monometallism was the only sound policy. Probably it was that Toledo speech to which your friends referred; but they are mistaken in saying that Mr. McKinley made a speech in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He never did.

St. Louis Exposition.

"Should I desire to run a business during the World's Fair, and on the fair grounds, to whom would I apply for the privilege?"—C. R. L., Alma, W. Va.

We publish this question to say to one and all who want to know about such things—privileges, exhibits, or anything else—to address a letter simply thus: "Secretary Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo." Cut this out if you think you will need it, for it will not be printed again.

The Bureau's Work.

"Please tell me, through the question bureau, how it is that you know everything and can answer every question that is asked. I have often wondered, because you seem equal to an encyclopedia. I really think it would be of interest to The Blade readers to tell us how you manage it."—N. L., Asheville, N. C.

The Blade has a very excellent reference library in its editorial rooms, with all the leading cyclopedias, etc. If we fail to find the information asked for therein, the editor goes to the Toledo Public Library, which has a still larger collection of reference works. Perhaps the one thing in which the editor of the Bureau takes most pride in connection with this work is the knowledge he possesses of where to find information. Many persons do not fully know in what books to find the information they need.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. O., Rushford, N. Y.: We have searched for it, but can not find it.

T. B. A., Hillsboro, O.: After extended search, we fail to find either of them.

S. H., Wantoma, Wis.: We are sorry to say we do not know who makes them.

E. A., Wellsville, N. Y.: We have no copy of the laws of California, and hence can not answer.

I. G., Ridgeway, Mich.: The line is from a poem beginning: "I came to the spot where the white pilgrim lay." We have not seen it in years.

HOME HERO.

When he is with the crowd of men
That hangs around the store all day
He listens quietly, but seems
To never have a word to say.

But when he gets back home alone
With that poor foolish wife, it's these
Six-cent hours that his tongue is loosed
And he becomes a Socrates.

—Indianapolis Sun.

With the Frost On.

(There are 80,000 more women than men in Massachusetts.)

If you're looking for a wife come to Boston;
If you're single, wish to trade or have divorced one
You will find one there, no doubt,
For they're lying all about,
Like Whitcomb Riley pumpkins with the frost on.

—Life.

The Fiercest Light.

City Editor—Say, Jenkins, why do you always write your police stories about Tenderloin episodes in red ink?

Jenkins—To give them local color.—San Francisco Town Talk.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL,

President Oakland Woman's Riding Club, Chicago, Sends an Unsolicited Letter to Mrs. Pinkham, and Wants It Published.

Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The already enviable record of Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine becomes more and more glorious every day, and how the glad tidings are spread among women from the Atlantic to the Pacific is told in such letters as the one from Mrs. O'Donnell here published.

The troubles to which women are subject because of their sex are many,—every day a woman is liable to a new pain. Excessive worry may disturb the menstrual functions and unsettle the nerves. Over-excitement may set up inflammation of the ovaries and womb, but wherever or whatever the trouble is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is sure to find and cure it. Read Mrs. O'Donnell's letter and try to realize that such generous testimony is not to be had for money, or any monetary consideration; it is purely out of the goodness of her heart and gratitude for her own cure that by this act she is endeavoring to lead other women to health and happiness.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given what you would call a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight long years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything. Four years ago I noticed a book in the hall telling of the cures you could perform. I read it and became interested, I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped, and decided to use it for a year, but seven months sufficed to cure me, and since that time I have simply had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, such health as I now enjoy is worth all that and more."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

Surely such endorsement should dispel doubt from the minds of all hesitating women. After reading such a letter, if any woman is willing to remain sick, we can only say it is her own fault and she deserves to suffer; for the medicine that cured Mrs. O'Donnell and a hundred thousand others will surely cure her.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

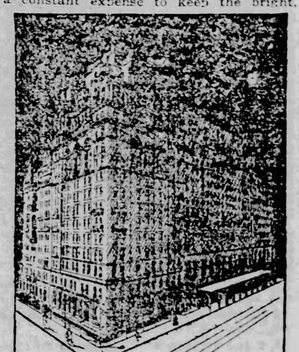
How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have It Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright,



The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the most Magnificent Hotels in the World, Has used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first cost than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint: Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy suburb house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to the finish and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that are offered as substitutes. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency. General offices, 593 Carrara bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every way. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 28.—Third Quarterly Review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—During the quarter we have studied select passages in the history of Israel from the giving of manna in the wilderness of sin to the death of Moses in the land of Moab. The time covered is nearly forty years, 1490 to 1451 B. C. Every lesson has some reference to Moses as a great central figure. While there has been a disclosure of the intellectual and religious life of the people there has been a more striking representation of this great leader. In the main there has been much to admire—only on one or two occasions did he exhibit weaknesses. Great progress was made in those years. A nation was organized, its laws were enacted, and its forms of public worship were fixed.

FIRST LESSON (July 6).—The Giving of Manna (Ex. xvi:4-15). The first of the long series of murmurings in which Israel engaged, was for lack of food. A few weeks out of Egypt, the supplies exhausted, they turned against Moses and Aaron as responsible for their misfortunes, longing for the flesh pots of their bondage. The Lord promised to relieve the distress by sending both flesh and bread, and making this the proof of his presence and care. The promise was fulfilled and the supply of food continued throughout the wandering.

SECOND LESSON (July 13).—The Ten Commandments. Duties to God (Ex. xx:1-11). The national foundation was affected in a constitution of ten parts, the first four of which established monotheism. Of these, three were negative and one positive. Other gods were prohibited, idolatry was forbidden, and blasphemy condemned. Thus the individual and the community alike began with a correct idea of God and a proper attitude toward Him. This was fundamental and vital. To preserve this theistic conception one-seventh of the time was set apart to sacred uses and the other six-sevenths were consecrated to secular purposes.

THIRD LESSON (July 20).—The Ten Commandments. Duties to Men (Ex. xx:12-17). Under this code morality is inseparably joined with religion. Duty to God involves duty to man. Neither can be truly met while the other is neglected. But there is a natural order, here announced—first filial reverence, the mother regarded as well as the father; then life to be held sacred; then chastity to be observed; then property rights to be respected; then reputation and truth to be preserved; last of all the invasion of rights by denying another's possession to be denied. It is probable that these six precepts directly or by implication deal with all the relations and conditions of life.

FOURTH LESSON (July 27).—Worshipping the Golden Calf (Ex. xxxii:1-35). The second statute of the decalogue was soon broken, proving that the people were not prepared for the high standard which had been set up. The occasion was the long absence of Moses in the mount where he was receiving instructions from God. The religious sentiments of the people were not satisfied with a spiritual being. There was need of something that appealed to the senses. Hence, idolatry came in, like that practiced in Egypt.

FIFTH LESSON (August 3).—The Tabernacle (Ex. xl:1-13). During the patriarchal dispensation worship was performed at an altar of stone which might be erected anywhere. God met the sincere worshiper. Under a national system, especially after sojourning in Egypt, a movable tent was set up as the abiding place of the Almighty. Constructed with the free will offerings of the people after patterns shown in the mount it was set up in the midst of the camp and became the center of all religious life and influence. It served to unify and educate, and to prefigure things to come.

SIXTH LESSON (August 10).—Nadab and Abihu. Lev. x:1-11. As the law was broken so the holy place was profaned. Two sons of Aaron, high officials in the sanctuary, disregarded the regulations which had been adopted for the proper conduct of worship. Unless rebuked their example would have been followed by others, and in a short time all reverence would have departed from the sacred place and irregularities and improprieties would have been multiplied. The offenders were instantly destroyed, and their bodies were carried out of the camp for burial. No morning was allowed even by relatives. Strange fire with a difference was made between things holy and unholy.

SEVENTH LESSON (August 17).—Journeying toward Canaan. Numb. x:11-13 and 29-36. The toilsome journeyings through the wilderness are described only in part, and then very briefly in the sacred volume. The way was beset with peril against which Moses sought to protect himself by securing the services of his brother-in-law, having long lived in that region, was familiar with it. But the invitation was rejected and Hobab returned to his old home. What was more than human escort, the pillar of cloud, wherein was the divine presence, symbolized with them leading them on and showing them when to pause. The piety of Moses appeared in his full trust in God, ready to move wherever he directed, and to stay.

EIGHTH LESSON (August 24).—Report of the Spies (Numb. xiii:26 to xiv:4). Twelve men, one from each tribe, went forth from Kadesh Barnea to explore the land of Canaan. After traveling through the entire country they returned and reported that the land was beautiful and fruitful, bringing a huge bunch of grapes to verify their statement, but that the inhabitants were very strong. Caleb and Joshua advised immediate advance, claiming that they were able to subdue and possess the land. The other ten spies gave an evil report which was accepted by the body of the people who murmured against Moses. Supposing the expedition was a total failure there was a proposal to elect another captain and return to Egypt, thus rejecting the mission and the leader. In this instance there was an eclipse of faith and an incipient rebellion.

NINTH LESSON (August 31).—The Brazen Serpent. Numb. xxi:1-9). After many years of wandering in the wilderness Israel was turned a second time toward Canaan. Discouraged in the weary march there was general complaint against Moses as on other occasions. To chastise them and bring them into humility and submission fiery serpents were sent among them. Groanings from pain and bereavement were heard throughout the camp. The spirit of penitence followed. Moses interceded and God pardoned. But to help the faith and symbolize great truths to be learned a brazen serpent was lifted upon a pole in the center of the camp. Whoever looked toward this should live (John iii:14-15).

TENTH LESSON (September 7).—The Prophet Like Moses (Deut. xviii:9-22). This lesson might be styled "God's Method of Giving Religious Truth." The people were commanded not to practice those arts by which the Canaanites sought information—incantations, spiritualism, divination, etc., for which they had been expelled from the country. These practices were abominable in the sight of the Lord, likely to corrupt and degrade. But instead God promised to raise up a class of men, to be known as prophets, whom he would deliver the message which the people must receive. To secure against imposition and fraud these prophets should be known as divinely commissioned when they rested their sayings upon predictions that afterward came true.

ELEVENTH LESSON (September 14).—Loving and Obeying God (Deut. xxx:11-20). The truth delivered by inspired men, always near at hand and easily understood, was the one rule of conduct. If followed, life and blessing would result; if disregarded or violated, death or national disaster would succeed. All this had been repeatedly set before the nation so that no excuse might be made. But obedience to be acceptable must be from the heart. Love must prompt and guide the will. Righteousness of this sort would secure all the blessings promised to Abraham and his posterity in the land soon to be entered.

TWELFTH LESSON (September 21).—The Death of Moses (Deut. xxxiv:1-12). Denied the privilege of entering Canaan Moses was taken to the top of Pisgah from which he could obtain a view of the whole land. There he was buried in an unknown grave, having attained the age of 120 years. National mourning followed for three days. Joshua, who had been previously consecrated, succeeded to the command, and the hearts of Israel turned toward him. By some later historian a postscript was added to the book saying that Moses was an incomparable prophet who talked with God face to face.

CONCLUSION.—Fifteen hundred years after Moses died in Moab he appeared upon the mount of transfiguration with Elijah, the great prophet, to converse with Jesus (Matt. xvii:3). Later still a New Testament writer asserts that the lawgiver was inferior to Jesus Christ (Heb. iii:3), and shows wherein (Heb. iii:5-6). From these passages it is evident that the Mosaic economy looked forward to the Christian in which it was fulfilled. It would be wise therefore, to retrace the steps along the quarter's lessons to see how they lead toward the intended goal. All true souls that preceded Jesus helped to make the world ready for Him. In the work of the earlier time contributed something to the building of the new church.

PERSONAL to SUBSCRIBERS

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of the Blade, a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. READ this over again carefully, and understand that we ask your pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk—you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you we charge us nothing. VITÆ-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free, pure sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 50 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, LaGrippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Give age, ills and sex.

This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. You are not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and our exposure, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card. In answer to this, address THEO. NOEL COMPANY, Dept. C. N., 337, 339, 331 W. North Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

THE CRETE-A-PIERROT AT CIENFUEGOS, CUBA

Personal Reminiscences of a Visit of Admiral Kellick to the American Forces There.

The dispatches describing the sinking of the Haytien man-of-war, Crete-a-Pierrot, by a German gunboat, on last Saturday, and later advices announcing that Admiral Killick and two of his officers went down with the ship, bring back, with painfully contrasting thoughts, the memory of a pleasant visit to the Haytien vessel last year.

Early in the spring of 1901, before the present revolution in Hayti began, the captain of the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, was Captain Barlies, of the Tenth infantry, U. S. A., and the writer was serving as his deputy.

One morning when I reached the office, I saw, from the window, an unusual crowd on the government wharf, gazing out on the broad bay, where a beautifully modeled, although rather diminutive war vessel was swinging at anchor. Through a marine glass, I made out her flag to be that of Hayti: Two broad horizontal stripes, one of blue and the other of red.

As I looked, a boat, swinging from a boom, was manned; a small flag placed at the stern, and an officer descended the gang plank. This looked like the preliminaries of an official visit, and as Captain Barlies had not yet made his appearance, I promptly assumed the dignity which comes from standing on your own ground, even though your clothes are of white linen, and your visitor is resplendent in gold lace and feathers.

After all, resplendent would be a tame word for such a costume as was soon ushered in by our chief of harbor police. It seems proper, in this case, to study the clothes before the man, for they came very close to the limit. The tunic was of brilliant blue, piped elaborately with red, and with lapels fastened back to exhibit red silk facings. The trousers were of fine white cloth, with broad gold stripes down their sides. Over and about the tunic was a bewildering festoon of aiguillette and helmet cord. The helmet itself was brave with a golden spike and chin strap of the same metal, and a handsome naval sword and equally gorgeous belt completed the uniform.

Underneath this outfit was a handsome young Belgian, with a Vandyke beard, which looked as though the ship's barber had just let go of its extremely fine and elaborate points.

While I was assimilating a few of these items, the chief of harbor police was making an introduction in a mixture of English and French—one language addressed to me and the other to the stranger—after which the officer presented, with a white-gloved hand, the two large-sized cards of Admiral Killick and himself.

The fact then developed that the Crete-a-Pierrot had run in with a Haytien consular representative, who wished to be landed, and to proceed overland to Havana. Before doing this, the admiral had sent his chief of staff ashore, to present his respects and to ask permission of the port authorities.

Of course, the courtesies of the harbor were placed at the disposition of the admiral, and the delightful young officer bowed and withdrew.

Shortly afterward Captain Barlies arrived, and at once directed the custom house launch, the Cuba, to make ready, so that he might return the call in person, and in a short time we hurried down the wharf and started off.

While the visit has been referred to as a pleasure, candor calls me to say that the day, taken all in all, was one of unmitigated blunders upon our part, which should properly produce blushes of chagrin.

To begin with, the Cuba started off grandly and had made half the distance to the vessel when we discovered that Sr. Sesso, our chief of harbor police, was not aboard. As he was our interpreter, and as neither Captain Barlies, Dr. Trotter, the port surgeon nor the writer could speak French, we were compelled to turn and go back to the dock. As we had been noticed by the man-of-war, and, as evident preparations had been begun to greet us, we had been placed in a somewhat humiliating position. So we all took a shy at the unhappy chief of harbor police and would listen to not a word of explanation from him.

As we drew alongside the Crete-a-Pierrot, the waves were running right briskly, and our small force of sailormen stood by to keep our boat from rubbing the ship's new white paint. Of course our Cuban skipper managed to course our Cuban skipper managed to bang the top of our pilot house against the end of one of the guns on the vessel's deck, and as our boat gracefully rose and fell again with the waves, the tip of the gun raised and lowered the top of the pilot house about six inches, loosening every blessed nail in that part of the structure.

In a case of that kind our skipper always seemed to lose his head completely, and to be able to understand no known language. Certainly there were enough people telling what to do if he had only listened. Nine or ten men on the ship were yelling French at him and at one another; our chief of police told him that he was wrong—completely wrong, in Spanish; I personally begged him to desist in English, and Captain Barlies, choking with rage, attempted to feed him a part of his heavy ebony cane, gold top foremost.

I daresay we would have been silly swinging on that gun yet, if a stout, red-bearded face had not suddenly been seen over the ship's gunwale, and whose owner vigorously damned the eyes of a number of the ship's black crew, ordering them in choice and stinging Anglo-Saxon to heave the gun around so that the muzzle would point inboard. This was done in double quick time; the top of the pilot house dropped like the lid of a market basket; Captain Barlies broke into a dry grin, and the Cuban skipper wiped great drops of sweat from his pallid brow.

More side boys than we had any right to have took their places, and the red-faced man, who turned out to be in a white uniform with

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. . 150,000

ABOUT THE NEW SERIAL.

We expect, in the next issue of The Blade to announce the title of our new serial, and that we will be ready to begin its publication the following week.

The story is one of life in Ohio at the present day. We fancy that our story readers have had enough tales dealing with colonial and Revolutionary times, and that they will be pleased to have a change in this respect. We do not wish to tell The Blade subscribers what we think of the story. We will leave them to make up their own judgment on it after they have read it. And then we should be pleased to have them write us and tell us their opinion.

"BOSS" SHEPHERD.

Last week the telegraph brought the news of the death of Alexander R. Shepherd at his home in Mexico. In the period following the civil war, the name of "Boss" Shepherd was a familiar one in the newspapers and no man was more execrated at that time than he. But the popular judgment of the man was erroneous, and he lived to see it reversed. Under President Grant he was appointed governor of the District of Columbia, and in that capacity he planned and carried out a vast and comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the national capital.

At that time the city was without good streets and pavements and its parks were simply areas of waste land. Under Shepherd it was made a modern city in all respects. The expense was enormous, and violent opposition was aroused against Mr. Shepherd. He was accused of corruption, charges were filed against him, and a searching investigation was held. The accusations against him were not proved, but the antagonism to him was so great that congress changed the form of government of the city, putting it in charge of three commissioners, instead of under a governor. Shepherd went to Mexico, where he engaged in silver mining, and there he spent the remainder of his life.

While there are many who still believe that Shepherd was corrupt, time has shown the value of the comprehensive system of improvements he inaugurated in Washington, and the citizens there learned to praise instead of condemn him. A year or two ago, he paid a visit to the capital, where he was received as an honored guest. Ordinarily, when a man is misjudged, the error is not corrected until after his death. Mr. Shepherd was more fortunate in this respect, and lived to see himself honored where he had been execrated.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

A couple of years ago, a little grandson of John D. Rockefeller died of bowel trouble, common to young children. The boy was the idol of his grandfather, and the latter, within a week after the child's death, offered a fund of $200,000 to be expended in scientific investigation of the causes of such diseases of children. The matter was placed in charge of Dr. William H. Welch, of New York, and all this summer the inquiry has been carried on at a children's sanitarium near Baltimore, Md.

The question whether summer complaint and similar bowel troubles of children are caused by germs has been settled in the affirmative. The germ has been discovered and isolated. It is nearly identical with that which produces dysentery in adults. This matter being settled, Dr. Welch and his assistants are now seeking to discover the means whereby this noxious germ can be destroyed without injury to the patient. This done, the lives of tens of thousands of little children will be saved every year.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift was made in the true humanitarian spirit, and will be the means of saving to parents and other grandparents the precious lives of little ones. The work of investigation into germ diseases has made wonderful progress within the past few years, and much has been done in the way of finding preventive and curative means. Yellow fever is a notable instance, and it has been proved that it can be prevented entirely by a relentless war upon the mosquitoes, which carry the germs of that disease. Wealthy men who desire the most useful field possible for their beneficence can find it by following Mr. Rockefeller's example.

A GOLD PLETHORA.

In 1896, and even in 1900, there were thousands of American voters who fervently believed the free silver theory. They were sure that if free silver coinage did not prevail, the United States would soon be face to face with a gold famine, and that ruin, individual and national, was just around the corner.

But the majority thought the other way, and the country went around the corner. And it met prosperity, instead of ruin. Instead of a scarcity, it found an abundance of the yellow metal. On September 1 the treasury vaults contained $573,936,194 in gold. This is the largest sum of gold the treasury ever contained, and it is probably larger than any single accumulation in any civilized country. And the daily additions run from $200,000 to $300,000 per day. Never were the predictions of political theorists more completely disproved than in this case.

What a glittering success Tom Johnson would have made as an advertising agent!

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

The first anniversary of the death of President McKinley was generally observed as a memorial day all over the country. In almost every pulpit Sunday reference was made to the exalted character, public services and the manly and Christian traits of this great American, while in thousands of churches the services was given over to the lessons of a life so well spent.

This was a proper recognition of a good and great man. The American people cannot know too much of William McKinley and it is eminently fitting that on the anniversary of his death the people should come together and study this splendid character—one of the grandest men this country has given to the world.

CONFISCATION OR TAXATION?

Tom L. Johnson—the use of the word "Tom" is correct, for Mr. Johnson's cognomen is not Thomas, but he was named for Bishop Tom—is not pleased with present methods of taxation. He desires the single tax. Reduce his utterances to their lowest terms, and they mean Henry George's dogma that "property is theft." And Mr. Johnson's method of taxation is that of the same doctrinaire: "Confiscate all landed property to the state by taxing it up to its full rental value." That is, tax land each year all it can earn in a year.

Mr. Johnson's theory is that all tariff duties, all internal revenue taxes, all excises, all taxes on horses, buildings, on stocks and bonds, on money and notes, should be abolished. The only thing to be taxed is the ground, and that in proportion to its value. And he believes this tax should be so high that the owner of the land should get no revenue from it whatever—that the tax each year should equal the entire revenue from the property.

Let us apply this concretely. Suppose a farmer owns a farm of 160 acres, which he can rent for $800 per year—that is, at the rate of $5 per acre. This rental is all that the renter can afford to pay and obtain a reasonable return for his labor and risk. Tom Johnson believes the tax on that farm should be $800 per year—the rental value of the land. What would the owner of the land get? Nothing. The plan would be a virtual confiscation of his property. True, he would be the holder of the title; but he could get nothing out of it. If he lived on it and worked it, he would get his living, but certainly nothing more.

Take a workingman here in Toledo who has saved and economized out of his wages until he owns a lot with a cottage on it. There are thousands of such cottage homes in this city. Suppose the property would rent for $12 per month—$144 per year. Under the Tom Johnson plan, the tax would be $144 per year. How would the workingmen of our cities like that proposition?

This is what Tom Johnson means when he talks of "just taxation." The high-sounding phrases he uses merely cover up the single tax plan. He has been, ever since the death of Henry George, the chief advocate of that theory in the United States. The Rev. Herbert Bigelow, his candidate for secretary of sate, has been traveling over Ohio as the agent of the National Single Tax League, at a salary of $25 per week. If you believe in single tax, vote for Bigelow.

COMMISSIONER WARE.

President Roosevelt's choice of Eugene F. Ware as head of the pension bureau was a most excellent one. Mr. Ware is thoroughly devoted to the merit system, and moreover he is making a most energetic effort to bring the efficiency of the pension office up to the highest point. Recently, two $1,800 clerkships fell vacant. Mr. Ware's method of filling them shows the kind of man he is. There were 400 outside applicants for the two places, and their friends literally besieged Mr. Ware to obtain the positions.

The commissioner "turned down" all the outside applicants, and announced that the positions should be filled by the promotion of those who had shown themselves most deserving. To decide this point, he named a committee on promotions, to whom he gave a letter of instructions. "I want promotions by merit. I want to establish an incentive. Therefore, you will not overlook the quiet man who attends to his duty. Remember the old soldier, and prefer him when his merits and capacities are equal. Give no precedence to political pull, and do not let religion or nativity cut any figure. When merits are equal, and only when equal"—the word "only" being underscored—"take a Republican instead of a Democrat."

The committee reported. One of the names was that of an ex-Confederate. Mr. Ware asked why his name had been reported, as it might require a troublesome explanation if the appointment fell to him. The committee replied that if he desired the list to contain the names of the most efficient men, the ex-Confederate's would have to be included. That man received the promotion, and on his appointment paper Mr. Ware wrote: "You do not owe your appointment to political influence, nor to the commissioner, nor to your friends. You were appointed solely on account of merit, and I hope that while you remain in the bureau you will continue the course which gave you this promotion."

The people may be sure that so long as Mr. Ware remains in charge of the pension office, it will be well managed, and that a maximum of work will be done by every employe. His methods commend themselves to every one except the spoils politicians; and the latter have far less influence now than they had a few years ago. The idea that official positions are the legitimate prey of political workers dies hard, but it is dying, all the same. And the public service is benefited thereby.

A little boy at Norwalk was so smitten with the trappings of the Tom Johnson circus that he ran away from home and followed the caravan to Bellevue, where he was overtaken by his father, spanked and sent home. The father's argument was no doubt much more effective than that advanced by Johnson.

The Washington Post thinks Providence is caring for Ohio Republicans most generously, as this year they are blessed by the political eruption of Tom Johnson. And only think of it, Mr. Washington Post, Bryan has been invited to come to Ohio. Really, Ohio Republicans are in clover.

When a preacher enters into active politics he will do well to give up his church work.

THE CAPE HAYTIEN INCIDENT.

The sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot in the harbor of Gonaives, Hayti, by the German gunboat Panther is not an incident which will disturb the relations between Germany and the United States. The whole matter hinges on the efficiency of the blockade of Cape Haytien by the revolutionists, to whom the sunken gunboat belonged. She stopped a German merchant vessel, and relieved her of certain munitions of war, which she declared contraband. The German captain appealed to the commander of the Panther. The latter sent a peremptory demand for the surrender of the Crete-a-Pierrot. Her crew took to their boats, but blew up the stern of the vessel. The Panther then completed her destruction by her guns.

That the blockade was ineffective admits of no doubt. When Admiral Killick, of the Crete-a-Pierrot, declared it, Commander McCrea, of our gunboat Machias, protested. He informed the Firminist commander that the United States government did not consider the blockade effective, and denied his right to search any American or other vessels visiting the harbor of Cape Haytien. Admiral Killick admitted the justice of McCrea's position, and abandoned the blockade. But when the German merchant ship approached the harbor, he stopped her and took possession of the war material in her cargo.

The United States cannot adopt the policy of taking the side of every petty government in America under the plea that the Monroe Doctrine may be violated. That doctrine is not to be construed into preventing European nations from properly protecting their commerce against the interference of quarreling factions in those countries. It does not appear that the Panther committed any violation of international law, while it seems clear that Admiral Killick's act was without justification.

FOREIGN DROUTHS.

The United States has had a surplus of rain during the present season, and the increase in the rainfall seems to be world-wide. In India and Australia the long drouths are broken. In the latter island, especially in New South Wales and Queensland, there have been eight dry years, which have only very recently been broken by rainfalls which would be trivial in the United States, but which are more than welcome there—the greatest fall being only an inch and a half.

Australia is unfortunately situated. It is under the Tropic of Capricorn, and consequently in the southern belt of light and variable winds, which means a region of very light rainfall. The most of the interior is practnecally a desert—the "karroo," a name adopted from the native tongue. There are no rivers of any magnitude in the island, and the most of these, in the summer are without current—each a mere series of water pools, with intervening dry strips.

The winter is just ending there, and at the autumnal equinox, September 20, the season there corresponds to our opening spring on March 21. That an inch and a half of rainfall should be deemed so important as to be cabled to commercial centers all over the world, shows how the drouth has affected business and agriculture there. The soil is so dry from the eight years of very deficient rainfall that it will take more than that to bring the ground moisture up to the normal.

India has been a still greater sufferer from several years of deficient rainfall, because the population is so dense that the lack of a normal precipitation has caused awful famines. The crops have been bad for several years, and it is cheering to learn from Bombay telegrams that the monsoon rains, which at first were light, have now become heavy, and that the teeming population is once more removed from famine. We in the temperate zone have cause to be thankful for a climate which never admits of general crop failures like those of India and Australia.

A CAMPAIGN LIE.

The political demagogues are doing their best to twist the anthracite coal strike to aid their own partisan ends. Democratic orators among the farmers of the West are presuming that their audiences are ignorant, telling them that the tariff is "the mother of trusts," and that the anthracite coal trust is due directly to the tariff.

The satement is an impudent lie. Anthracite coal is on the free list. Paragraph 523 of the Dingley tariff law specifically exempts anthracite coal from the payment of any duty. There is a duty on bituminous coal of 67 cents per gross ton, on slack or coal dust of 15 cents, and on coke of 20 per cent. ad valorem; but there is none on anthracite. Any one can import all he wants without paying Uncle Sam one cent.

Hence the tariff and the general policy of protection are not responsible for the combination among the anthracite coal men. The Democratic demagogues who are making the statement are simply lying, and wilfully at that; for any man of average intelligence, before making any statement of that kind would certainly refer to the law itself, which is so plain that no man who can read can by any possibility make any mistake in the matter.

THE MAINE VICTORY.

The Democrats, the anti-imperialists and the chronic political kickers generally will find no ray of comfort in the outcome of the Maine election. The four congressional districts return Republicans to the house; the new state senate has but one Democratic member, while the house is Republican by four out of five members. The Republican plurality in the state will be something like 25,000, while ordinarily at the state election in the middle of a Presidential term the plurality is not much more than half as large.

There was no local issue in Maine, as there was in Vermont. The contest was a square fight between Republicanism and the endorsement of the administration, and the Democratic party with its reactionary policy and opposition to the President. The result is a valuable pointer. The old saying was, "As goes Maine, so goes the Union." While this was a mere generalization, the fact can not be disputed that the men of Maine are fairly representative of American citizens everywhere, and their verdict may be taken as a valuable forecast of the November elections in the other states. The President has reason to feel flattered at the result in the Pine Tree State.

That St. Louis boodle trust is receiving. Does the Tom Johnson circus pay a license?

BIGELOW ON SINGLE TAX.

The purpose of Tom Johnson seems to be to conduct his campaign in the interests of the single tax. He and the Rev. Herbert Bigelow, Democratic candidate for secretary of state, are the leading exponents of this fad in Ohio. Their utterances in favor of "just taxation" mean the single tax. Bigelow has been employed in the past, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star, as traveling agent in this state for the Single Tax league, at a salary of $25 per week.

What is the single tax? Henry George originated the theory, and he defined it as a purpose "to abolish all taxation save that upon land values." It is further defined by one of its leading supporters thus: "It is only as men own land that they would be taxed; each would be taxed in proportion, not to the area, but to the value of his land. The single tax may be concisely described, therefore, as a tax up land alone."

In his Lorain speech, in reply to a question, Tom Johnson declined to discuss the single tax, but said everything his party is working for in this campaign is in the direction of the single tax. Compare this utterance with the declaration in their platform that "the farmer and the small property owner have been burdened with excessive taxes." Yet the single tax would put the entire burden upon land, and leave all other wealth free of taxation. On the other hand, the Republican party of Ohio has enacted laws which will reduce the taxes on farmers and the small property-owners by making corporations pay their just share of taxation.

Let the farmers of Ohio make no mistake as to the purpose of Tom Johnson. The principle for which he is secretly working in this campaign is that formulated by the national single tax convention, held in Chicago, which declared: "We are in favor of raising all public revenue for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax on land values, irrespective of improvement, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation."

The underlying theory is that the owner of land is a robber of the whole community—that the land is the property of the whole people, and that the way to straighten matters out is to put so heavy a tax on land values that the tax will equal the rental value of the land, thus making it unprofitable to own it. Speaking of land ownership, Rev. Herbert Bigelow said, according to the Cincinnati Times-Star, that "it is not merely robbery in the past, but robbery in the present. Why should we hesitate about making short work of such a system? We must make land common property." One way he suggests of doing it would be to "formally confiscate all the land and formally let it out to the highest bidders;" but, as a "simpler, easier and quieter way of doing the same thing"—"avoiding a needless shock to present customs and habit of thought" and "a needless extension of governmental machinery"—he proposed to "confiscate rent;" that is, to "appropriate rent by taxation."

Are the farmers, the workingmen who own their cottage homes, willing to go to the polls and vote a ticket which has this man's name at its head?

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

The Hon. James M. Griggs, of Georgia, is chairman of the Democratic congressional committee.

It is a part of the duty of Mr. Griggs to secure funds for the conduct of the Democratic congressional campaign.

Mr. Griggs expresses himself as being delighted with the number and size of the contributions he is receiving. He says he has more money to use this year than the congressional committee has had in years.

He tells where he is getting this money. It is coming, according to his story, from the moneyed men of New York, the men who promote great combinations of capital; in short, from the trust magnates.

Mr. Griggs explains that these trust promoters are very much dissatisfied with President Roosevelt because of his opposition to their unlawful combinations and they propose to use their influence in electing a Democratic congress this fall, that Mr. Roosevelt's chances for a renomination may be checked and also that he may not have a congress back of him to carry out his ideas for the suppression of their combinations.

This frank statement of Chairman Griggs, which may have more or less truth in it, is extremely interesting.

If the trust promoters are willing to aid the Democratic party it means that they take no stock in the denunciation of trusts by the Democratic leaders.

It means that the trusts believe the Democratic party will not injure them, even if it has the power to do so.

It means that Democracy is not sincere in its railings against trusts, else it would not accept contributions from this source for campaign purposes, thus placing itself under obligations to these unlawful combinations.

Remember, it is the trust promoters who are said to be aiding the Democratic party. The solid, conservative business men are content with present conditions and do not desire a change.

Certainly President Roosevelt and the Republican party can afford for Chairman Griggs to make public the alliance between Democracy and the trusts; but can Democracy afford it?

TOLEDO HEADS THE LIST.

The postoffice department has given out the figures showing the gross receipts of the postoffices in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton for the month of August as compared with August last year. The official statement follows:

City.	1902.	1901.	Inc.
Cincinnati	$111,275	$106,396	$4,879
Cleveland	88,681	85,794	2,887
Toledo	26,983	21,775	5,218
Columbus	33,486	29,104	4,382
Daytor	21,439	19,465	1,974

Fifty of the largest postoffices in the United States showed a net increase last month of 9 per cent. as compared with August, 1901. There was a decrease of 10 per cent. at Buffalo caused, of course, by the exposition booming the receipts last year. New York's receipts increased 12 per cent., Chicago's increase was 6 per cent., while TOLEDO'S INCREASE WAS 26.2 PER CENT. In fact, Toledo showed a greater increase than any of the fifty postoffices except Des Moines, which lead her by .4 of 1 per cent.

The increase in Toledo is based entirely on natural growth. There was nothing out of the ordinary last month to boom the receipts. In the case of Columbus the opening of the legislature increased the postal business. In Toledo it was solid growth.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Coal Strike.

With more collieries running daily, and those already working increasing thier output, the end of the four-months' old coal strike would appear to be measurably in sight. Despite the no doubt well meant efforts of outsiders to bring about a peace which will allow the leaders of this ill-fated strike to withdraw themselves and their followers more or less gracefully from the position they placed themselves in, the end will probably come as the result of exhaustion, and the mine operators' position, taken before the strike began, will not be much impaired. Any concessions that may be made in the future must come from the operators to their own employes and not at the behest of the leader of the ill-advised movement, who, at the last moment, has called in political influence in the hope of saving his own face. It is to be hoped that a general resumption of work will shortly be witnessed in the mine regions, and the want and destitution caused by the prolonged idleness partially relieved. So will end a strike opposed by nearly one-half of the miners themselves, as represented by the votes in convention, and one which has dealt the hard coal industry a blow from which it will not soon recover. Although anthracite coal will probably fail to regain all the ground it lost, however, its place in many directions having been in all probability permanently taken by its bituminous rival, the cleaning of the cities of the east will be no less gracefully regarded than will the assurance the strike's ending brings that a winter supply of coal may now be secured at reasonable prices.

Money to Move Crops.

Anticipations as to the effect of the demand for funs with which to move the crops are being verified by the appearance of considerable requests for money coming from western institutions. To a certain, though slight, extent the situation has been relieved by the compliance of the national banking institutions at New York and other cities with the suggestions of the secretary of the treasury in regard to an increase in the note circulation. It is estimated that within the next few weeks an addition of upward of $15,000,000 will have been made in the amount of the national bank notes about. It is true that this has some disadvantages. National bank notes cannot be issued in denominations of less than $5, and are, therefore, unavailable so far as actual demands for circulating medium in ordinary business transactions at the cities and larger towns are concerned.

Gold Imports.

The action of the foreign exchange markets offers strong indications that gold imports on a fairly large scale are liable to set in before long. The rate for bankers' demand sterling at New York has fallen this week to as low as 4.85½, and one of the most gratifying features of the situation in this respect is that the decline seems to have been mainly due to increased offerings of commercial bills created in connection with prospective exports of breadstuffs and cotton. It seems that, in spite of the high rates for money at New York and other centers, there has been no decided renewal of the tendency to create sterling loans. In fact, judging from the remarks made in the foreign financial press, an impression would arise that European bankers and capitalists have already extended what they consider to be sufficient accommodation to the American stock market and speculative interests which are usually borrowers in their markets. The pressure of commercial bills, however, aided by some scattered transactions in sterling loans, seems to account for the weakness of exchange and for the prospect which it creates that within a short time there will be a movement of specie from the old to the new world. In fact, arrangements last week were announced which involve the transfer of between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 gold from Australia to San Francisco, although such shipments, of course, are not available for the purposes of the money market at the eastern cities of the country for months or more.

Treasury Funds.

The feature of the financial situation is the continued absorption of money by the treasury. With the repeal of the war taxes, which went into effect on July 1, it was presumed that there would be a sharp and decided falling off in the government collections. Unexpectedly, however, the volume of imports and the consequent receipts by the treasury through the custom house, have shown a marked growth, so that since the beginning of July the excess of treasury receipts over disbursements has grown to the sum of $871,000. It has been known that Mr. Shaw, since he took the treasury portfolio, has decided that further purchases of government bonds by the treasury would be extremely inadvisable. He has, it is also understood, been averse to increasing the government deposits in the national banks, trusting that the augmentation in the note circulation of the banks, the receipts of new gold from the west and the probability of importations of specie from Europe would supply the requirements of the money market during the periods when the west and south exhibit their usual demands for crop-moving purposes. In view, however, of the unexpectedly large treasury receipts, it would seem that the head of the treasury department has modified these views, the latest information on the subject being that he would take prompt steps to facilitate an increase in the amount of government money placed with national bank depositories.

Trade With Cuba.

The purchase of the Morgan liners that formerly plied between New Orleans and Cuba by the Illinois Central railway, coupled with the announcement that a weekly steamship service will be inaugurated between New Orleans and Havana, is but carrying out what has been predicted of the enterprise of that great road for a year or more. There is no question but that a considerable export and import trade can be developed along such lines, and it is gratifying to see the Illinois Central reaching out to include the ocean-carrying trade in its already splendid railway service. For some time the agents and representatives of the road have been in Cuba working up a trade with that productive republic, and the announcement that it has at length provided itself with the necessary ocean traffic facilities to enable it to handle, directly and continuously, trade between these two cities means a great deal for New Orleans.

The farmers of Manitoba are burdened with prosperity. The wheat crop in that country is so large that the yield will average between 2,000 and 3,000 bushels to each farmer. The difficulty is to find men to harvest the crop, and then comes the yet greater difficulty of getting it to market. Manitoba has no home market and the Canadian Pacific is the only outlet and that road is unable to secure a sufficient number of cars to transport the grain. The Manitoba farmers realize that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts them.

PRICES IN FOREIGN MARKETS OF AMERICAN-MADE GOODS

We hear much in these days about goods manufactured in this country being sold cheaper in foreign lands than they are to the people here. Harvesters and sewing machines are two of the commodities that are generally singled out and taken as an object lesson. Usually the parties making the statements know nothing as to the facts and in a reckless maner fix almost any figure as the selling price to the foreigner, of course taking care to place the amount considerably below what the same articles sell for in this country. The object of these reckless statements is to make a point against the tariff. Democrats and others claim that protected articles should be relieved of duty when this condition obtains. Some have gone so far as to claim that the tariff enables the manufacturer to compete with the cheap labor in the old countries because he gets a large enough bonus on the goods sold in this country to enable him to meet this competition. The recklessness of the statements made and the discrepancy as to the prices quoted prompted us to investigate matters, especially as to harvesters and sewing machines. Consequently we wrote a letter to Mr. R. M. Wilson, a resident of Sydney, Australia, asking that he give prices at which American made goods were selling in that market. His reply is given below:

Sydney, Australia, July 6, 1902.

J. W. Jarnagin, Esq., Montezuma, Iowa, U. S. A.: Dear Sir:—Kindly excuse my apparent neglect in not replying to your letter before, but owing to a difficulty I had in obtaining what you require, I was unable to write sooner.

I think the enclosed price list is what you require as to sewing machines, also as to McCormick reapers and binders.

The Deering reaper and binder sells, cash price £32—10. Latest pattern, £37—10. I trust the enclosed list will suit you for the present. If possible I will obtain prices on other lines which I will forward to you. Yours faithfully, R. M. Wilson.

Reducing the prices given in Mr. Wilson's letter to United States money it will be seen that the Deering binder, without latest improvements, sells for $158.24 and with the latest improvements the price is $182.59.

S. E. Albin, the agent here in Montezuma for these machines, sells them for $110 to $125. Quite a difference in favor of the American farmer.

As to the price of the McCormick binder Mr. Wilson encloses the following letter from one of the largest dealers in that country:

Sydney, June 16, 1902.—Mr. Wilson, 154 Palmer street, city: Dear Sir:—As requested by telephone, we take pleasure in handing you under separate cover full particulars of McCormick, latest pattern, 1902 reaper and binder.

Prices are as follows: £35 for cash on starting machine on crop; £37—10, payable by £5 cash on starting, and pro. note £35—10 due 4th March, 1900; or £40, payable £5 cash on starting, balance, by two pro. notes for £17—10, due respectfully on the 4th of March, 1903, and 4th of March, 1904. Trusting to hear from you in reference to this inquiry, we are, yours truly, McLean Bros. & Rigg, Ltd.

Converting English money into that of this country it will be noticed that the price of the McCormick is all the way from $165.45 to $194.80.

T. J. Hutchinson, the agent here for the McCormick, sells them for $120. A very marked difference is apparent.

The price list of sewing machines referred to in Mr. Wilson's letter is as follows:

Davis—Hand machine, on iron base	£ 5	5s	$25.55
Hand, on wood bases, with cover	6	6	30.66
Family machine with cover.	9	10	46.23
3-drawer family machine.	10	10	51.10
New Home—Oscillator for tailoring with back and end leaf	11	10	55.97
Singer—Hand machine with cover	$	10	41.36
3-drawer oscillator	12	10	60.84
5-drawer oscillator	13	0	63.71
Wheeler & Wilson—Hand machine, with cover	7	10	36.49
No. 9 family, without cover.	9	0	43.83
No. 9, with 2 drawers and cover	11	10	55.97
No. 9, with 4 drawers	12	5	59.60

L. A. Shearer, the agent here for the New Home, says that he sold C. F. Underwood, the tailor, the identical machine listed above for $35 and made a fair profit. Here is a difference of about $21 on a single machine in favor of the American patron. Mr. Shearer handled the Singer for nine years and he says that he sold them at from $20 to $30 cheaper than the same grades are quoted in the Australian market. No doubt what is true of the New Home and Singer is equally applicable to the Davis and Wheeler & Wilson.

It is quite apparent that what is true of harvesters and sewing machines in Australia is likewise true of all other American-made goods that are on sale there and what is true of that country is doubtless true of the other sections of the old world.

J. S. Crawford, of Cherokee, spent one season in Europe. He was connected with the Paris exposition, having been appointed to that position by President McKinley. While in the old country he traveled much and studied conditions, prices and the like from the standpoint of a protectionist. In a recent letter to the Des Moines Register he says:

"A self-binder that retails for $125 in Iowa retails for $225 in Austria. A sewing machine that retails for $50 in Des Moines retails for $65 in Brussels. And if the United States Steel Corporation sells rails cheaper in Europe than in America, how comes it that 26,000 tons of English steel rails were imported into this country last month?

The Democrats in the coming congressional campaign will attempt to make it appear that the American consumer is being fleeced, because of the protective tariff, while the people across the ocean are reaping the benefits that accrue because of the protective duties imposed in this country. That was one of the schemes employed in 1892. People listened to the Democratic wail in that campaign, voted for tariff reform, and got it in elaborate doses. After the experiences of 1893-97, the country is surely not anxious to again accept Democratic methods in dealing with our industries.

The protective tariff has been vindicated in the past few years as never before in all the history of our country. When McKinley suggested that it was preferable to open the mills to the labor of our own country rather than the mints to the people of the world he uttered a sentiment that was quickly drafted into law and the Dingley bill resulted. That measure speaks for itself. The great activity the past five years in all labor centers, the increasing demand for both skilled and unskilled labor and the constantly advancing wages all verify the wisdom of the measure.

Another phase of our unrivalled prosperity is shown from the official bulletins issued by the treasury department:

In the 108 years from the inauguration of George Washington to the inauguration of McKinley, the total value of the exports from the United States exceeded the total value of imports by $383,028,487. In five years, from March 4, 1897, to March 4, 1902, exports exceeded imports by $2,707,293,194. For the last five years the trade balance in favor of the United States was seven times as great as in all the 108 years preceding.

With such a record as this, with the fulfillment of Republican promises and the memory of Democratic incompetency still fresh in the minds of the people what demand is there for a change?

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK

This picture is produced from a photograph of Queen Alexandra and her grandson, Prince Edward of York, taken before King Edward's recent illness.

KING EDWARD BOWS AND SMILES TO BRIGHT LITTLE AMERICAN BOY

All the way from the coronation of King Edward VII. is journeying Stanley Churton, twelve years old, of Chicago, traveling the distance of more than four thousand miles alone. The boy's heart beats high, for he is on his way home to tell his school-fellows that the king bowed and smiled to an American boy.

Stanley was a passenger of sunny disposition on the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg, and last night was speeding West on a railroad train, an official of the New York Central railroad having taken him in charge at the pier.

Three months ago Master Stanley and his father, A. B. Churton, went to England, intending to see all they could of the scenes attending the coronation. When the ceremonies were postponed by the illness of the king the elder Churton could not stay longer, on account of business matters at home, but the lad pleaded to be left behind so that he could witness the sight he had come so far to see. His face beamed yesterday when he told of his experience.

"You know—that is, I suppose you do—that King Edward likes Americans. So I had a nice seat at St. James' Palace and quite near to the street. When the king passed by I waved an American flag, and he bowed and smiled and looked straight at me. Of course he did lots of bowing and smiling, but I know he meant that one for me."—New York Herald.

HE MADE FIRST REVOLVER.

The majority of people can scarcely remember the time when there was no revolver, yet the fact is that it is a modern weapon and in its form of real efficiency is less than half a century old. It was the invention of Joseph Shirk, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a county which also boasts of Robert Fulton, who, if not the inventor of the steamboat, was certainly the man that introduced the art of steam navigation successfully and is largely to be credited with the wonderful results which have followed and its revolutionary effects on commerce and civilization.

Before the civil war there were the old-fashioned pepper-boxes, which were dangerous to the user; then came the "navy" which had to be loaded like a musket, each barrel requiring separate attention, and usually being ineffective, except at point-blank range. Then followed the present weapon of destruction which is more effective than the musket of our fathers. Out of the revolver was evolved the repeating rifle of today, which has so far changed the whole tactics and strategy of war that Jean De Block felt that a great war could never again take place. Had he lived to see the end of the late war in South Africa he would have been confirmed in his views.

Matinee "Girls."

At the Show—Mrs. Jones—That was awfully funny about "1-11-44."

Mrs. Smith—Wasn't it? I thought I should die a-laughing. By the way, what does "1-11-44" mean?

Mrs. Jones—I haven't the remotest idea, but I know it is awfully funny, or people wouldn't always laugh at it.—Boston Transcript.

Current Events.

Mrs. Rosa La B. Dauphin, New Orleans, widow of Louisiana lottery president convicted for perjury for swearing to her income from supposed $10,000 estate, pleads guilty.

United States government housing bureau to determine effect of sanitary conditions on servatives, coloring, and adulterants on food; healthy persons, will be started in Washington by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist; department employs 55 persons on projects.

Dressmakers' convention, New York, blamed ill-fitting corsets for appearance of ugly women; good dressmaker can make fit gowns properly over bad corsets and declares corsets a necessity.

United States treasury deficit for fiscal year wiped out and $9,956,412 surplus now exists; $12,253,412 debit July 1 gradually.

Government monthly crop report puts condition of corn at 84.3, nearly six points above the ten-year average; cotton and rice also have high figures.

Charles F. Kelley, speaker of the house of delegates, who disappeared from St. Louis, is badly wanted as material of evidence he may give in bribery cases.

President Roosevelt concluded western tour and reached Oyster Bay Sunday, Sept. 10, to rest until beginning of western trip September 19.

Miners' union officers and Attorney Darrow confer in Indianapolis and decide to begin impeachment proceedings against Judge Jackson as soon as convention ends.

Feature of Secretary Shaw's plan to avert possible financial panic is the government deposits to be withdrawn as fast as circulation is taken out.

Total national bank circulation outstanding at present time exceeds that of any period in history of national banking system.

Rear Admiral Rodgers will turn over command of Asiatic squadron to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans about October 1.

State department officially announces that government of Hayti has agreed to pay certain Haytian ports closed by blockade.

Secretary of Navy orders cruiser Wisconsin and cruiser Cincinnati to Colon, Columbia, to confer with Minister Beaupre and consul Gudger, Panama, relative to enforcement of treaty obligations.

Board of commissioners of District of Columbia has refused to grant permission for proposed auto races during G. A. R. encampment.

Chicago hotels crowded with commercial travelers, shoppers, and tourists and unable to accommodate all visitors, a country's prosperity and prospect of early fall trade the cause.

Marconi says he has solved the problem of sending wireless messages over a distance of more than 1,500 miles.

Consolidated meat packing interests ready to begin operations September 1. All plans arranged, details of agreement subject to revision.

South Haven peach crop likely to yield 2,500,000 bushels; 50 carloads shipped yesterday by rail and 50,000 baskets by boat.

Former Gov. Horace Boies, Iowa, nominated for Congress by Third district Democrats against Speaker Henderson; will write his own plateform.

Trust question brought before War department by application of Alaska trading combine for St. Michaels licenses originally granted to individual companies; request likely to be refused, as monopoly would be fostered.

William Tamblyn, member of St. Louis house of delegates, arrested at Cleveland on bribery charge and lodged in St. Louis jail; electric lighting bill under investigation.

Dressmakers' convention, New York, given tips on forming trade combine with local merchants to sell corsets and on holding "openings" to display new ideas.

Miss Jane Addams found 7-year-old child in Columbia, S. C., cloth mills and many under 12 working twelve hours a night; elsewhere in South.

"Boss" Alexander R. Shepherd, former vice-president District of Columbia board of public works, who improved Washington with public buildings and sewer system, died at age of 67 years.

Five St. Louis men indicted on bribery charges asked release from jail under habeas corpus; grand jury investigating lighting bill, reported passed for $250,000.

Forest fires in Cascade and coast ranges destroying timber, farm houses, and live stock and threatening towns; two persons killed and others missing.

"Ted" Roosevelt, President's oldest son, reached Oyster Bay from western hunting trip, and told of catching 25-pound muskelunge.

Josef Rennalfe, New York violinist, went insane and played nine hours without stopping.

Paper mill trust, including all mills in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will be promoted by Dewar & Yerkes, Chicago brokers; $30,000,000 capital proposed.

Killing frost does serious damage to crops throughout the northwest.

Dun & Co.'s review declared industrial activity increasing in spite of transportation blockades; food stuffs declined 14 per cent during August; railroad earnings gained 4.2 per cent over 1901.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies' congressional campaign against Speaker Henderson in Third Iowa district will be test of tariff revision; Republican candidate believed opposed to revision.

Colorado Republican state convention, Denver, nominated J. H. Peabody for governor and endorsed President Roosevelt's administration.

Governor Taft released many prisoners from Manila jails, who were held for weeks without arraignment; cholera cases decreasing; Moro campaign preparations proceeding slowly.

Prof. Heilprin, Philadelphia, geologist, in Martinique, declared last eruption of Mont Pelee a surprise; said one-third entire north portion of island endangered.

Alexander B. Shepherd, former governor of District of Columbia, who did much to beautify and remodel Washington, dies in Mexico.

Passage of bill for new department of commerce is regarded as certain.

Dr. Draper, president of University of Illinois, is appointed member of board of Indian commissioners.

Illinois Central abandoned double track plan between Memphis and Jackson, and will construct new connecting tracks; Pennsylvania agreed to Gould's eastern trunk line.

Forest fires in Oregon and Washington are driving people to places of safety. Two lives are lost, several people are missing, and the property loss has been very large.

Governor La Follette, of Wisconsin, reported to be in Chicago under care of stomach specialist.

FOREIGN

Publishers' Column

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 5c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches quoted previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... $14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel movement..... $18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement..... $12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... $12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement..... $15.00
No. 62—6 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... $14.25
No. 63—Same case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement..... $12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

For Sale: A well improved farm of 226 acres, two miles from town; for particulars, address W. H. Junkermeier, Ledyard, Kossuth County, Iowa.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

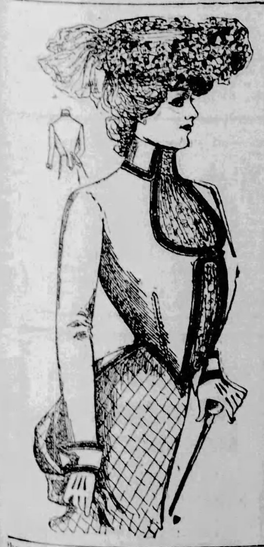
Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2360—Dawson Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. This illustration shows one of the newest designs for fall waists made of silk or the popular cotton and woolen fabrics. It is extremely easy to make, being a plain bloused body made over a fitted lining. It blouses all around, making it especially desirable for slender women. The use of the stitched, shaped bands is optional, but for a fancy waist these give a very neat and pretty finish. The closing is made in the front under the center plait.

2370—Jerome Eton.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This design will be found especially desirable developed in any of the fashionable siwfls, such as moire, peau-de-soie, etc., or in satin duchess. It is extremely easy of construction, the dart in the front and stray fastening giving a nicely adjustment to the garment. Stitched bands and buttons are the only needed decoration. The sleeve is the latest two-seamed coat shape with a novel flare cuff. Any fine smooth cloth, as well as silk may be used in making this Eton.



2372—Rosa House Wrapper.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. A dainty wrapper or lounging robe is something which every young girl should possess. After a busy day there is nothing more comfortable, and a girl who is at all clever with her needle can make an exceedingly attractive garment, from some inexpensive material, by her dainty needlework. The full skirt is gathered to the empire waist, and a wide applied plait down the middle of the front flares slightly near the lower edge and conceals the closing at the upper left side. The fancy shaped collar gives the fashionable breadth to the shoulders, but may be omitted if desired. The sleeves are of the two-seamed bishop style. Dainty sprigged lawn, challie or cashmere with tie of liberty satin ribbon will give pleasing results.

2383—Infant's Outfit.

One size. This dainty and practical outfit consists of nine articles, namely: One, sack shirt; 2, square yoke wrapper; 3, pinning blanket; 4, flannel band; 5, long skirt; 6, night slip, 7, long cloak; 8, sack; 9, long dress. The three most essential points to consider when making this tiny wardrobe is comfort, durability and dainty construction. The most popular material for dresses is nainsook, as it launders beautifully, as does also linen lawn. Valenciennes lace is the most appropriate trimming. Also nainsook embroideries with Swiss edgings and insertions. When buying flannel do not think of economizing by buying an inexpensive grade, for cheap flannels shrink greatly and wear out very quickly. French flannel in delicate shades of blue and pink makes lovely little wrappers. Flannel, cashmere and Henrietta cloth are the favorite materials for sacks, however, some prefer dainty wash linen which is very attractive, but not warm. English long cloth and cambric is largely used for the cotton skirts and night slips. Price for this outfit of nine articles, 25 cents.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 4 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

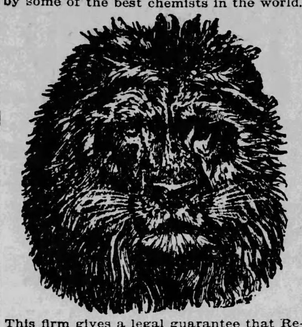
THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Free To Weak Men

A Discovery of a Remedy Has Been Made That Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

One Week's Trial Package Sent Free to All Men Who Write for It.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized permanent cure for Lost Manhood in any form. It is scientifically prepared by some of the best chemists in the world.



This firm gives a legal guarantee that Regenerative Tablets will cure every case of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele or weakness of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs. There is but one test of a genuine medicine and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their remedy to be tried, therefore they give one week's treatment free. After using it the sufferer will find new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter the age of the sufferer nor of how long standing his affliction, unless Epilepsy or Insanity has been reached, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness or blushing; cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess or overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory, emissions, impotency and varicocele. Fallopia Lynn Co., makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent postpaid a week's treatment absolutely free, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. Write to-day to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Pozzoni Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment absolutely free, also their book which is free and sent with the free treatment which explains how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

TROUBLE AT PEKIN.

Russia Demands That China Dismiss All Englishmen.

Washington, Sept. 11.—State department officials regard the news from Pekin that the Russian government has commanded China to dismiss all Englishmen in its customs service in Manchuria as of grave import. They are not willing to discuss it from this standpoint because they have not received official confirmation of the press dispatches, but they realize that if Russia adheres to her position grave international complications will arise.

Great Britain will be equally insistent that Russia's demands shall be ignored and that the Englishmen in Manchuria shall be permitted not only to retain the official positions which they now hold, but follow any other occupation they may choose.

The real burden of the difficulty in its present stage, according to State department officials, will fall on China. That government will be forced to yield either to Russia or Great Britain. In either case China must offend one or the other of the two great powers. There appears to be no middle road which her officials can follow, because the Russian demand is peremptory and English opposition will be equally peremptory.

Whatever complications may arise, presuming that China will acquiesce in Russia's demand, will first fall on the Chinese government. If England resists China will be the power against which she will exhibit her anger. If she employs force of arms to prevent Englishmen from being driven out of Manchuria then Russia will have to support China's hands with her army and fleets.

Washington officials are not prepared to say that an armed clash may arise from the trouble, but they think that the situation is so grave that it is worthy of closest attention on their part. The United States are not interested so far as present developments indicate. There are few Americans in that part of China. The few who are likely to be there are merely prospectors. In all probability the Russian edict does not comprehend them. If it should be found, however, that banishment is to be their lot this government will promptly take up their cause and compel an explanation from China.

Americans generally are not regarded in the same light as Englishmen in China by the Russian government. They are not disposed to mix up in international politics or diplomacy. They attend to their own business. They are in China for a peaceful purpose. Englishmen, on the other hand, further the cause of their own government. They are antagonistic to Russian domination and, in their capacity of officials of the Chinese customs service, they are capable of much harm to Russia's cause. There has been a great deal of friction between them and Russian military officials; so much, indeed, that Russia has regarded their presence in Manchuria as a menace to continued military occupation by the czar.

Presumably if China does not act promptly on the Russian demand Russian military commanders in Manchuria will expel British officeholders on their own responsibility. They have the power to do this because they have a big army and completely dominate the province.

Russia first obtained a foothold in Manchuria through obtaining permission from the emperor of China to build a portion of the czar's great trans-Siberian railroad through the district so as to reach Vladivostock and Port Arthur. When the "boxer" revolt startled the civilized world and the foreign powers were compelled to seize Pekin to save the lives of their representatives in the legations there, Russia sent large numbers of troops into Manchuria in addition to those already massed there as guards over the laborers who were building the railway. Then came the announcement that the czar's troops would occupy and hold the country until the solution of the "boxer" affair was effected.

In February of 1901 Russia, after having aroused the opposition of the other powers by a treaty she asked China to sign, drew up a new convention relative to the occupation of Manchuria. This was negotiated by Minister Lessar and Li Hung Chang and it provided that Russia was to occupy Manchuria only six months after the signing of the treaty.

Since that time, although everything has indicated that peace was complete, Russia has declined under one pretext or another to withdraw her troops. Instead of withdrawing them she has increased the number and reports that are now coming from the country show that she is also flooding the region with settlers.

Probably there are now 100,000 Russian troops in Manchuria, all armed with modern accoutrements.

Everybody in Pekin expects Great Britain to resist the order to expel her citizens from Manchuria. Whether her protest will ultimately lead to a resort to arms is the question that is asked on all sides. In the discussions it is recalled that Great Britain some time ago formed an alliance with Japan. This was said to be aimed not at Russian aggression, but designed merely to be defensive.

London, Sept. 12.—Discussing editorially the statement that Paul Lessar, Russian minister at Pekin, had directed the expulsion of British imperial customs employes from Manchuria, the Daily Graphic says:

"The Russians are technically within their rights in refusing to admit Chinese customs officials into Manchuria while the Russian occupation continues, but it would be a distinct breach of international courtesy were the British members of that service especially selected for expulsion.

M. Lessar is too astute a man to parade his antipathies with absolute offensiveness.

LOCOMOTIVE TRUST.

New York, Sept. 13.—The first annual report of the American Locomotive Company giving results of operations of its eight plants for a period of slightly more than twelve months, to June 30, last, show gross earnings of $26,398,394; operating expenses, $23,291,217; net earnings, $3,107,177; fixed charges, $105,865; profits available for dividend, $3,001,312; dividend on preferred stock (7 per cent), $1,750,000. This leaves a surplus of $1,251,312, the greater part of which has been applied to additions to the property.

In his report President Callaway refers to the authorized capitalization of the company as $50,000,000, all outstanding. Half of this is in 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. Mr. Callaway adds that it has been the aim of the directors to increase the company's profits by lowering manufacturing and administrative costs, rather than by increase in the selling price of locomotives.

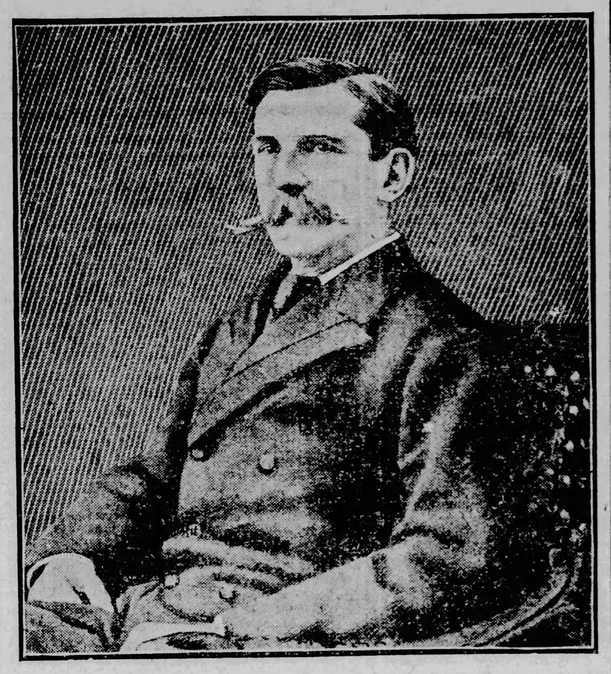
GEN. BOOTH AND SON.

New York, Sept. 10.—A former officer of the Salvation Army, who does not wish to be mentioned in the matter, said that Herbert Booth, who recently left the army, is now in America, having arrived a fortnight ago, and that it is highly probable that General Booth will arrive in this country within a few weeks to make an effort to bring about a reconciliation between himself and his children, six of whom are now out of the Salvation Army. General Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, at his home in Montclair, N. J., refused to discuss the matter in any form.

Gen. Wheeler Home Again.

New York, Sept. 13.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his two daughters were passengers on the steamship Philadelphia which arrived early to-day from Southampton.

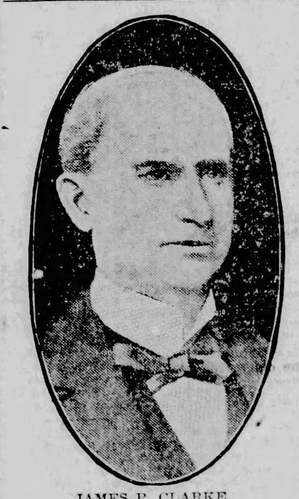
NEW JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT A FRIEND OF THE LABORING MAN



Washington, Sept. 12.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Massachusetts jurist who has been appointed to the supreme court of the United States to succeed Justice Gray, will be confirmed by the senate without a murmur of opposition. The appointment is one of the most popular ever made to the highest court of the nation. One cause for this is Justice Holmes' record on the Massachusetts bench as a conservative but warm friend of labor.

CLARKE OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10.—It is not likely that the recently avowed determination of the friends of Wm. J. Bryan to force him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president in 1904 will meet with much favor in Arkansas. The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic national committee chairman, Senator James K. Jones, by James P. Clarke, who will succeed the Bryan champion in the United States



JAMES P. CLARKE.

Senate, shows the anti-Bryan feeling in this state. Mr. Clarke is a far-sighted politician and it is not likely he will encourage another Bryan movement. He is a man of exceptional firmness, too, as was shown when, as governor, he prevented the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight from being held in this state, his action forcing the fighters to eventually pull off the affair at Carson City, Nev.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

Honolulu, Sept. 3, via San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The Republican territorial convention has nominated Prince Jonah Kalaulaniole, popularly known as Prince Cupid, for delegate to congress. The Democrats and the Home Rule party have formed a fusion. The Democrats agreed to nominate R. W. Wilcox for reelection to congress, and the Home Rulers are to give a number of Democrats places on their legislative ticket. It is said Prince Cupid will have the support of ex-Queen Liliuokalani against Wilcox.

The volcano Kilauea has broken out again in active eruption. The latest reports from the Hawaiian Islands state that a lake of hot lava has appeared in the smaller crater, and that the volcano is again displaying streamers of fire, forming a grand spectacle. Prior to the display, a shock of earthquake was felt at Hilo and the district of Hamakua.

The body of F. T. Merry, clerk and stenographer of the fifth district court of Hauaik, has been found in a forest. It is thought he committed suicide by shooting while temporarily insane. Merry came here several years ago from Ann Arbor, Mich.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. M. Hall, 403 Eleventh street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit. Her husband was cured in ten days after using tobacco for over thirty years. All desire for its use gone. Can be filled by any druggist. Mrs. Hall will gladly send prescription free to any one enclosing stamped envelope.

THE A. B. C. F. M. REPORT.

Boston, Sept. 15.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions has balanced its books for its fiscal year ended August 31st, and to-day made public the following financial statements:

The expenditures for 12 months to August 31, 1902, were $741,303, and the regular receipts for the year were $742,764, leaving a balance on hand Sept. 1st of $1,461.

The gains of the year have been legacies and women's boards.

The debt of a year ago, amounting to $102,341 has been entirely canceled through the redemption of pledges given at the Hartford meeting last October. The 93d annual meeting of the board will be held in Oberlin, O., October 14 to 17. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hills, of Brooklyn.

A Chaplain's Suicide.

Boston, Sept. 11.—Wm. F. Morrison, chaplain of the cruiser Olympia, committed suicide by shooting through the head at the naval hospital during the night. His death was announced at the navy yard to-day. He had been in poor health for several weeks and when the Olympia arrived at the navy yard here early this week he was transferred to the hospital for treatment for melancholia.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Senator Hanna Would Give Written Pledge Not to Aspire to Presidency.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna three months ago agreed to place in writing a promise that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. More than that, he agreed not to accept it if perchance the convention insisted upon giving him the nomination, and then capped it all by declaring that he would not accept the office if elected. This declaration was made in the presence of reputable witnesses in Washington, D. C., who could scarce believe their ears as the hot words fell from the lips of this modern Warwick of politics. The agreement was in the nature of a challenge to the coal barons of the east at the time the attempt was made by Senator Hanna, Archbishop Ireland, Oscar Strauss, President Eliot and others of the Civic Federation to bring about a settlement of the great coal strike. As is now known, the operators had settled then upon the policy of no compromise. It was not until the Civic Federation had made its offer of peaceful arbitration and the curt, even brusque, refusal of the coal kings was returned that the country realized the true situation. Naturally Senator Hanna occupied a central position on the stage, and he came in for his share of praise and criticism. The press and politicians differing with him skillfully charged that he was playing to the galleries. The answer of Senator Hanna to this charge, as published in a Washington dispatch was as follows:

"I am not a candidate for President, and I do not expect to become a candidate. I want everybody to understand this, so that I can go on with the task assigned to me by the National Civic Federation, without having my motives viewed with suspicion. I would rather be instrumental in bringing the employing classes and the working classes together, so that strikes and other industrial disturbances would be minimized, if not wholly abolished, and have the credit for that achievement placed upon my tombstone, than be President of the United States. I am convinced that if I can accomplish the task set for me I shall be a genuine benefactor of my country, whereas if I should be President I am not so certain of the good I could do."

Senator Hanna, be it known, has reached that stage through experience where he discounts what is said of him, good and bad, in the public press. It was the universality of the charge of being insincere that caused him to utter the foregoing words, which at the time, created a profound sensation. But there was a great steel in his Calvary to climb. He did not surrender his hope of settling the strike, but worked ahead with his usual tenacity of purpose. Presently the annoyed operators began to show their settled spirit, and through the press renewed the charge that first came from opposing partisans accustomed to measure motives by the political standard.

One day in his Washington home Senator Hanna received one of the leading men of Pennsylvania. It was at luncheon that the subject of the coal strike was broached, and incidentally Hanna's candidacy for the Presidential nomination. Across the table Hanna learned for the first time that certain great financiers of Wall street and powerful magnates of the coal kingdom were repeating the old charge. Clenching his fists the senator demanded to know the names of the men who had thus spoken. Upon learning them he said: "Ordinarily I do not mind charges made by opposing newspapers, but here is a matter I must notice. These men are saying that I am a candidate for President, and that I am currying favor with the masses through the Civic Federation. Take this message back with you: 'Say to them that if they will agree to arbitrate this strike I will put in writing my solemn promise not to be a candidate for or accept the Republican nomination for President. I'll go further, and over my own name agree not to accept the office if elected to it. Now, d—n them, let them take my dare or close their mouths."

Senator Hanna has a way of emphasizing his utterances, but on that day he was unusually strenuous in this direction, absolutely convincing his hearers of the sincerity of his proposal of self-effacement in exchange for a cessation of hostilities. This message was taken to the coal operators and the financiers, but it was not accepted. President Baer's celebrated interview followed within a week or two after its reception. The answer of Wall street was a veiled paragraph, in certain financial organs that Hanna was no longer "safe." This is a subtle charge that has tumbled many a statesman from his seat into obscurity, but Senator Hanna seems to invite action in that direction. Those friends of the senator here in Ohio who have learned of the occurrence described are wondering how his blunt and inelegant message was received on the other side of the controversy. Judged from the standpoint of the national card game, it was the call of a bluff that must have required throwing down the opposing hand. The senator's declaration was not intended for the public ear, but such a matter is difficult to keep secret.

NO MARRIED TEACHERS.

Salt Lake, Utah, Sept. 15.—An edict has gone forth from the city board of education that hereafter no married woman shall be employed as teacher in the public schools of Salt Lake City, and those who shall be married will be requested to resign. President Newman, of the school board, says: "A married woman's first duty is to her home and husband, and we feel that she cannot devote time and interest to the schools, under these conditions."

MITCHELL TALKS.

Can Not Predict When the Strike Will End.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15.—In an interview over the long distance telephone, with the News, to-day, John Mitchell, at Wilkesbarre, said:

"I can't predict when the anthracite strike will be settled. If anything is being done towards a settlement by the other side, I don't know of it.

"Nothing towards a settlement was accomplished at the Harrisburg conference between Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, the presidents of the three anthracite districts, myself and others who have been trying to end the strike. We simply met and discussed the causes and progress of the strike."

"Did Gov. Stone represent J. Pierpont Morgan or any of the anthracite presidents?"

"I did not understand that he was representing anyone but himself. There is no foundation for the report that the men are to return to work on a promise that the operators will make concessions and arbitrate afterward. The miners would not return to work under such an arrangement."

Mr. Mitchell declared that the men were confident of winning and that there had been no desertions among the strikers.

"I am certainly very hopeful now that the strike will be ended in our favor," he added.

"The big defense fund that is being collected at the national headquarters in Indianapolis, Mitchell said, is proving sufficient to relieve the distress in the region. About 25,000 miners have left the region since the strike began, leaving about 130,000, he explained, to be cared for. When asked if the troops are to be withdrawn from the region, Mr. Mitchell said: "Not that I know of. There is no need of the troops, however, as the men are orderly. They are keeping within the law."

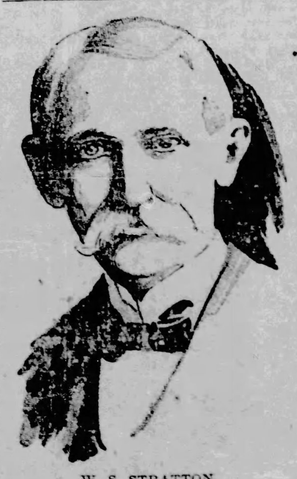
"Is any coal being taken out of the region?"

"A little is going out, but no new coal is being mined. Most of the coal now being shipped was mined before the strike began. No mines are being started and no members of the organization are returning to work."

W. S. STRATTON DEAD.

Colorado Springs, Col., Sept. 15.—Winfield S. Stratton, the millionaire mining man, died here at 9:30 o'clock last night. He had been sinking rapidly all through the day and the announcement of his death had been expected at any moment.

Mr. Stratton had been ill for several months. He had been unconscious throughout the day and the relatives, including a sister, Mrs. Jennie Cobb, of San Jose, Cal., who is the only nearest relative who survives Mr. Stratton, were with him to the end.



W. S. STRATTON.

Mr. Stratton was born at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1848. After an education in the city schools of Jeffersonville he mastered the carpenter's trade. He came to Colorado in 1872 and has since been a resident of this city. For thirty years he has been interested in mining and opened the famous Independent Bonanza.

In April, 1891, he went to Cripple Creek district to prospect. After weeks of fruitless prospecting Stratton decided to stake out a claim on his own account and on the morning of July 4, 1891, staked out the Independent and Washington claims. The Independent yielded him millions of dollars and in 1898 he sold it for $10,000,000.

Mr. Stratton's private charities were large and his interest in public welfare was almost without limit. His wealth is estimated at from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000.

MISS MAY MARKELL,

A Society Belle of London, Canada.

Miss May Markell.

MISS MAY MARKELL of London, Ontario, Canada, is a beautiful girl who knows what suffering is and Wine of Cardui has brought her back to health. She is one of the social favorites of her home and her recovery to health has permitted her to enjoy the company of her many friends instead of lying on a bed of sickness and suffering. For the health she now enjoys she gives credit to Wine of Cardui. She writes:

"I have found Wine of Cardui an excellent remedy for female trouble. I suffered for three years with terrible bearing-down pains at the menstrual period. I could hardly stand on my feet and was never real well. Wine of Cardui was the only medicine that I could depend on to do me any good, as I tried several with no success. Wine of Cardui cured me and I have now enjoyed perfect health for two years, and give you all the credit for I know you deserve it."

For a young girl Wine of Cardui is the best remedy to guide her through womanhood by starting the menstrual flow in a healthy and natural manner. Menstruation started right is very easy to keep regular through the years of mature womanhood. Then the "change of life" need not be feared. Thus Wine of Cardui is woman's best relief from youth to old age. A million women have secured blessed relief from their sufferings by taking this treatment. It relieves menstrual troubles in an incredibly short time. In a simple case of deranged menses Wine of Cardui never fails. To relieve disordered menses is to remove the cause of other female troubles. Any physician will tell you that to remove the cause of a disease renders the cure easy, in fact seldom fails to complete the cure. If you would have the same relief which Miss Markell secured try Wine of Cardui. You can take it without an examination and without any publicity whatever. You can take it in the privacy of your home and secure just as much benefit as if a doctor had prescribed it for you. Thousands of women are feeling the vigor of returning health by taking Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

MONT PELEE.

Prof. Heilprin's Report on the Latest Eruption.

Port de France, Island of Martinique, Saturday, Sept. 6: — Professor Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, who is in Martinique in the interests of the National Geographical Society, has made the following report of the recent eruption of Mt. Pelee:

"The scene of destruction in the last eruption of Mont Pelee far surpasses in extent that of the eruption of May 8, when St. Pierre was destroyed, and includes the broad area lying between Macouba and Carbet and involves Le Morne Tours De Rourdon, Basse Pointe, Morne Balal and Anjoya Bouillon, where alone upwards of 300 persons were killed, as well as Morne Rouge with a death list of probably not less than 1,100 persons. Morne Capot and the heights somewhat this side of Fonds De St. Denis, the blasts, however, leaving the last named place untouched. Great cinders fell also over the region of Grand Riviere, and Precheur is covered deep with ashes. In Carbet the ashes lie one foot deep and nearly the same amount covers the ruins of St. Pierre. All of Morne Rouge, with the exception of about four houses and the beautiful church, has been swept to the ground and the greater part of the town has been burned up. At Ajoupa Bouillon, where one half of the town has been prserrated, there is no trace of fire of any kind.

"The destructive blast, instead of confining itself to a section or area as was the case during the first eruption, was distributed radially, crossing the low summit of the volcano near the knob of Morne Jacob and skipping zones between its rays.

"The danger from Mont Pelee is thus materially increased and perhaps no person in the north of the island is absolutely safe. The government has judiciously ordered the evacuation of all points reached by a radius of about eight or ten miles from the crater.

"The recent phenomena were precisely like those of May 8, death resulting in most cases from contact with the terribly swift and hot blast which burnt and which suffocated. The sulphur emitted from the crater during the recent eruption was comparatively insignificant, although it densely permeated an ash cloud which fell over Precheur. The electrical illuminations during the storm were wonderful and greatly surpassed those of July 9. There was no barometric disturbance to indicate a coming eruption.

"During the time I was on the volcano on the afternoon of the eruption, Mont Pelee was in terrible activity and refuge from flying bombs had to be sought in a hole. The great cone could not be seen. On the way down the mountain the party was enveloped in ashes and mud, the center of the ash and steam clouds being almost vertically over us.

"The destruction at several towns and localities was simultaneous, occuring at ten minutes past nine in the evening. There is much uneasiness all over the island of Martinique, and this is intensified by the knowledge that La Soufriere, on the island of St. Vincent, is again in full activity.

"The illumination of the eruption on St. Vincent as seen from here the night of Wednesday, was most terrifying and on Thursday morning the ash cloud from the St. Vincent volcano carried darkness to Fort de France for a period of nearly six hours. No details of the casualties on St. Vincent have as yet been received here."

ARTIST SARGENT.

New York, Sept. 15.—John S. Sargent, the best known American painter, will visit his native country in October for the first time in a decade and a half. Sargent was a pupil of Carolus Duran, but in the first portrait he exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1880 the young painter surpassed his master.

JOHN W. SARGENT.

THE COLOR LINE.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—The color line has been drawn at Northwestern university, and no co-eds of color will be admitted to the young women's dormitory of the institution. The Women's Educational Association, which has general supervision of the several halls in which the girls live, has passed on the matter, after many storm meetings, and the faction in favor of drawing the color line won by a decisive majority.

The controversy over the question began a year ago when a young woman, living in Texas, engaged a room at Chapin hall, and when she arrived to occupy it, it was learned for the first time that she was a negress.

A GIRL'S PROBLEM.

How to Feed Herself When Running Down.

"I am a stenographer!" That statement brings up a picture of long hours of tiresome indoor confinement, close mental concentration and subsequent exhaustion and brain fag. Then comes up the food question.

A young lady in Dayton, Ohio, writes: "Some time ago I was a stenographer in a large city retail store, and having the responsibility of the office work resting largely upon me my health began gradually to decline, and I stood facing the difficult problem of finding relief of some kind or leaving my situation. Worry added to my trouble. I became dyspeptic and nervous and suffered with insomnia and restlessness at night.

I was speaking of my illness one day to a trained nurse, who recommended that I begin a systematic diet of Grape-Nuts at once as she had seen the beneficial effects upon several of her patients who had suffered as I did.

So I began to use the food conscientiously. It formed my entire breakfast with perhaps Postum Coffee or some other nourishing drink and a second dish was taken at the evening meal. In about two weeks' time I began to feel stronger and more hopeful; my digestion and appetite were better; I was less nervous and could sleep. I continued the diet steadily and soon courage and vitality began to revive and once more I began to think success lay somewhere in this big world for me.

My work grew smoother and easier, and after seven months of this diet I could do almost twice the amount of work in a day and do it easily and without feeling exhausted.

To-day I am filling a much more responsible position and do the work easily and satisfactorily. I attribute it all to Grape-Nuts which I still continue to use. For a palatable and healthful diet, there is nothing on the market to equal it, and the fact should become of common knowledge." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

WINE of CARDUI

A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

MONT PELEE.

Salaried Positions

Paying $60 to $100 or More Per Month.

Secured in Offices, Stores, Banks, Railroad Offices, etc., after completing our Home Study Course in Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Shorthand or Penmanship. Up-to-date methods thoroughly practical and remarkably inexpensive, fitting young men and women for good paying positions in Offices, Stores, Banks, Railroad offices, etc. Anyone can learn it in a few weeks. We find positions free of charge. Write for catalogue and testimonials.

AMERICAN BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
229 Institute Bldg. Kalamazoo, Mich.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color. Stimulates the hair roots, darkens and invigorates it from its first use. Promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a rich, beautiful and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP. Is not sticky or greasy, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate of silver, or other injurious drugs. Is not a dye, but a tonic. A package of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is not a dye but a HAIR TONIC and costs only 25 cents to make one pint. Ask your druggist for DUBY'S OZARK HERB and if he cannot supply you, send 25 cents. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

$20 Per Thousand Paid for copying letters; enclose stamp. A. Rae Co., Toledo, O.

RETIRED merchant, middle age, worth $50,000, wants at once lover but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 43 Omaha Building, Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE Maiden, absolutely alone, Age 30, worth $5,000, wants husband. Address Pacific, 39 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Handsome, intelligent American lady worth $50,000 desires to meet gentleman of means and kindness; matrimonially. Address Belle, 136 Van Buren St., Chicago.

RHEUMATISM CURED FREE!

Write to-day. C. H. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wanted: Ten Men In Each State To travel, take orders from merchants, distribute advertising matter, etc. Salary $21.00 per month. Expenses advanced. Address Dept. C, National Soap Works, Chicago, Ill.

"Wanted" Oil Agents

Good, reliable, energetic men to sell a high grade line of Lubricating Oils, Greases, Belting, Roofing, Paints and Boiler Powder. Write for terms and territory. Opportunity to make big money. Steady work, all or spare time. Address The Industrial Oil & Supply Co., Cleveland, O.

Stump Blasting

FARMERS! The market is full of worthless stump blasting goods. If you want reliable Dynamite that will do your work cheap, safe, and sure, ask your dealer for AJAX CARTRIDGES, or write to the factory for free and book on Stump Blasting. Ajax is the only brand of Dynamite Cartridges sold in Michigan that is branded as to grade. Ajax is the only brand you can buy in Michigan if you buy our Ajax. Ajax Dynamite Works, Bay City, Michigan.

LADIES We will give for a short time, to one Lady in each town who agrees to show our goods to her friends, a Lady Friends FREE, the new improved and perfected Self-Acting Expanding Safety Syringe. Send address and we forward at once Syringe, on receipt of which send directions and 25 cents to pay postage, etc. ST. GERMAIN CO. 9 Lees Bldg. Chicago.

LITTLE EGYPT

DANCING the HOOCHY-KOOCHY. showing the original movements, positions, etc., as performed by the Queen of Them All. Beautifully illustrated. Price 10c. Sent postpaid. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Big money. Write for terms. Dept. 110. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt.

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
120 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Our "Great Vienna Belt" has never been equalled. Cures while you sleep. Has current regulated. Will not burn. Has come for others it will do for you. It is a free gift. We ask nothing for it. All we want is what we know it will do for you—tell what it has done for others and to your neighbors after it cures you. Try no other Electric Belt until you try this. If you have any weakness of any kind we will gladly explain our DR. SANDEN-DYNAMIC-ORANS and guarantee our Electric Medical treatment to cure Nervousness, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Prostatic Troubles, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatic Troubles, cured like magic.

"READ THIS PROOF."

Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I took your treatment I was hardly able to do my work. I was weak sexually, and was unable to have all over me. Now I am well and strong again. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is the best.

VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
120 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

WILL APPEAL TO COURTS.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 13.—The World-Herald to-day quotes Gov. Savage as saying that any attempt to include the packing houses of Nebraska in a merger will result in a strong fight in the courts. On account of the large Nebraska packing interests an attempt of the state officials to prevent the combine from doing business in this state would probably have a serious effect on the proposed merger. Following is the governor's views:

"As soon as it comes to my knowledge that the merger of the packing interests has taken place, I shall instruct the legal department of the state to investigate fully. If I find that any law of the state of Nebraska is being violated, I will interfere and will throw the entire weight of the laws against the combination.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Attraction and love are the keynotes to a happy existence; therefore, become attracted to God and humanity, and serve both to the best of your ability.

Thursday.

Maeterlinck says: A fault or defect you have looked in the face can harm you no more, nor even be harmful to others.

Friday.

Keep consecrating yourself to your work until you have learned the habit of recognizing your higher self as flowing out into your acts—into every act.

Saturday.

We can never become but are forever becoming, and that is what makes life interesting.

Sunday.

We speak of the ministry of suffering, of disappointment, of sorrow, and speak truly; but none of these minister, not one, until they have been mastered. It is not the mere difficulty that exalts, it only gives the opportunity.

Monday.

Keep steadily in your thought this truth—that the ordering of your life is in your own hands, and work fearlessly.

Tuesday.

It is the little daily pin-pricks that are so hard to endure, but remember the strength gained in learning to bear them serenely, is fully as great as that demanded to meet the larger troubles of life.

The Education Which Educates.

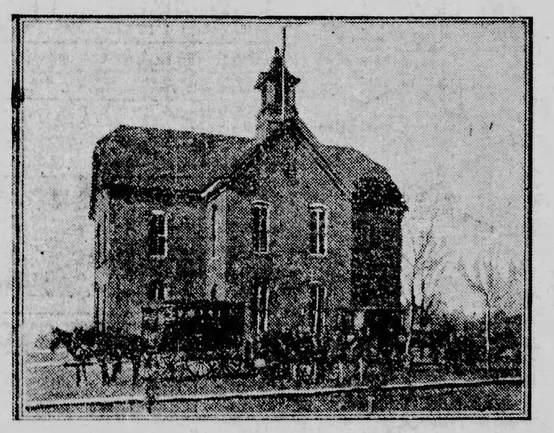
EMILY S. BOUTON.

"No unskilful hand should ever play upon a harp where the tones are left forever in the strings."—Horace Mann.

One of the strongest proofs of the progressive spirit of the times is to be found in the movement to make better the educational methods in the schools for the children of the people.

The vitally important thing is no longer limited to the acquiring of facts and facility in the use of figures, but included is the training of the youth to think and to think to a purpose.

The public mind is, in truth, moving to a point where the school will be held to be a place for character-building in its fullest sense; a place where the individual child will be taught how to develop all of his possibilities for good, and for use in the world.



A Typical Consolidated Country School, Showing Wagons for Transporting Pupils. This One is in Indiana.

When that point is reached and the whole effort is directed to awakening in the child a sense of its responsibility for its own future, at the same time furnishing the tools with which work is to be done, not only for material advancement but for spiritual progress as well, the work of reform is more than half accomplished.

Up to the present, education has almost entirely consisted in the training of the intellect, while the field of the child's moral and spiritual nature has been left untouched, or else considered as something apart to be reached by devious ways upon special occasions.

The business of the state, wrote Emerson, is the culture of the individual. Nothing truer was ever said. And this culture, this upbuilding of character must begin at the earliest possible moment in the life of the children, and for the most part in the public schools. Learning there, and happily, perchance, also at home, the true meaning of good citizenship, and the records of crime will diminish rapidly. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz said in a recent article in Mind:

"Our whole direct and indirect cost of crime for 1900 was four hundred millions, and even this gives no measurement of the wickedness that is outside the law, and escapes it. Now, all this host of guilty ones were once little children in homes, and with enough of 'know how' on the part of parents would have become good citizens."

But how were these parents to "know how," unless they had been taught in youth somewhat of the meaning of life? It is here that this progressive movement for the all-round education of the children of the public comes in with its promise for the future.

Until recently, however, the thought for improvement principally regarded the schools in the great centers of population. In the country the old-fashioned neighborhood district arrangement continues for the greater part, to hold sway, with low, one-storied frame buildings scattered here and there, where the children are sent through the winter months to gain their intellectual equipment for their future. There is no opportunity for the collection of needed reference libraries; no chance for the class-grading necessary for gradual and harmonious evolution of the pupils side by side, into higher departments; no means for obtaining the services of the trained educator in the different lines of study. The children who are either themselves ambitious for broader and more liberal opportunities, or for whom their parents "dream dreams," are sent to the towns for the greater advantages there to be obtained.

The idea of the consolidation of rural schools is rapidly gaining in favor. The plan has been tried in several different states and with notable success. One of the first attempts of this kind was made in Kansas and is thus described by a writer in the Review of Reviews:

Several years ago four school districts around Lorraine, Ellsworth county, Kan., were consolidated, and a central schoolhouse was built at the village of Lorraine. After the consolidation three teachers did the work which required the four formerly, and, as the school was graded, they did it better. Some of the children lived several miles from the schoolhouse, but they were transported to and from school in covered spring wagons at the public expense. Last year a two-years' high school course was added to that of the common school, and now the entire cost of maintenance is but little more than that of the four separate districts before the consolidation. The extra expense is largely due to the transportation of the pupils. To offset the small additional expense the term is considerably longer, the work much better done, the high school course has been added, the schoolhouse is much more sanitary, and the advantage of transporting the children to and from school, especially in bad weather, can scarcely be estimated. The consolidation idea is growing rapidly in Kansas, and movements to consolidate rural districts are now under way in many counties in the state.

To a limited extent other states are adopting the plan which promises to make life upon the farm far more attractive than it has been in the past. Club women have helped largely in this change of sentiment by the introduction of the traveling library into rural communities. In Kansas this was wholly their work in the beginning, but it was found so beneficial that it was made by the legislature a state institution. They have now become a strong educational factor in many of the states, and are adding to the happiness of thousands of families who would otherwise be cut off from the world of books almost entirely.

Electric railroads are also contributing their share to the binding of country neighborhoods together and thus enlarging their opportunities. In fact, with all these things, and with free mail delivery and farm telephones, the old loneliness of country life is passing away and the farmer finds himself able to keep in touch with places which, not long ago, were as strange to him as lands beyond the sea. His outlook is enlarged, and he feels the beating heart of the great cities, while there are still around him the woods and the fields, the garden and the orchards which are a part of his daily living.

Giving to the children everywhere in the cities and upon the farms "a complete education" so far as it goes, and the problem of the future is solved. The best citizen is he who believes that he is "his brother's keeper," and this conviction only comes as he is trained in his earliest youth to an understanding of his own duties and relations to others. The best educators are including many things to-day as necessary and practical in the school room which were once considered as belonging wholly to the province of the parent or the Sunday school teacher.

The Cozy Corner.

Another "Laura" Heard From.

Let me tell "Laura of the Porch" that her letter was a neat description of another happy family, nestled among the beautiful hills of Ohio. Since my last visit to the Corner, we have built a new home, high-up-above and away from the noisy streets of our little city, where we enjoy pure air, sunny skies and the great stretch of hills and meadows spread before us.

The children are delighted to have so large a playground, without the forbidding sign, "Keep off the grass." When we were in town there was a perpetual "don't" ringing in their ears, until the cry arose: "What can we do?" Now they are free to mingle with the life of the woods and fields, and bring home loads of wild-flowers. We often think of the poor little souls in the far-off cities who have not even a spear of grass or a glimpse of blue sky to make their lives brighter.

One day in early spring, little Martha was taken into a field for the first time. She was wild with delight at the profusion of dandelions bursting from the sod. Walking on tiptoes she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, just look at the pretty posies! Me had better be careful not step on them; wasn't papa good to plant them for me?"

A pretty story is told of a boy who tried to catch the sunshine to cure his grandmother's rheumatism. Their rooms were damp and unhealthy, and, hearing the doctor say she must have more sunshine and good air, he took a big pitcher and ran out into the field where he had often seen the sun shining. Setting the pitcher down he could see the light inside, but when he tried to carry it away the light disappeared.

A kind woman noticed his repeated efforts and asked him what he was trying to do. When he had told her, she went with him to his home and brought veritable sunshine with her, carrying the old grandmother away to a quiet home in the country, where she could sit all morning on the porch and rest in the glorious sunshine.

The best part of our daily program is the family visit on the porch. We love to look at the distant hills looming up one above the other; to watch the clouds of speedily changing shape and color; the trains that come and go, and many other scenes of picturesque beauty. We wish our children to have a happy recollection of home-life, a happiness they can recall when they have become men and women.

Come, sisters, spend an afternoon with us on the porch, and get a taste of home-life where "blossoms in the wind are dancing, and children at their cheerful play." "Hannah of the Kitchen," leave your work and join in the porch conference. "Come out into the light."
—Laura, of Sunny Hill, Ohio.

"Old Subscriber" Has an Earnest Word to Say.

It is said that "a bad penny will return," and here I am, having a few thoughts that I feel like putting into words.

I am away out in the backwoods visiting. There is not a house to be seen, but about a mile from here there are several homes. The greatest objection I have to the place is the irregularity of the mails, this having caused me to miss a number of copies of The Blade.

There are two persons in the M. G. R. that I could shake hands with. They are after my own heart. I think if people were more civilized, or had more humanity, barbarity such as I have seen and heard of would not be allowed to go unpunished. Call me a fanatic if you will, but I do not believe the Lord ever intended that animals should be fattened and killed in the barbarous manner sometimes followed, and used for food, any more than he intended to have alcohol made and used to make people intoxicated.

Men who have means of knowing state that never were so many animals slaughtered as at the present time, and never were there so many kinds of diseases; one can draw their own inference from these facts.

There are bears and wolves here in the woods, and other kinds of wild animals. We occasionally see a bear and frequently hear the howling of wolves. Leave them to eat flesh and blood, but do not call it a food for civilized humanity.

All the families around here keep bees, and some years when they do well they make tons of honey. Once in awhile the bears come after the honey, and sometimes they are shot "in the act."

Is Mother-Love Always Wise?

Writing on the above subject, "Mrs. Rathburn," of Tennessee, has this to say: "One of the loveliest things in the world to me is the loyalty of affection often existing between mother and daughter. An affection that asks only what it is ready to give—perfect confidence and unquestioning faith, each in the other. This, while the daughter is growing toward womanhood—but—there comes a day when she must begin to think for herself; when the greatest problem of her life—love and lovers—must be solved; then comes the test of the mother's love. Will she be unselfish enough to step one side and forward the daughter's best interests at the sacrifice of her own pleasure in that daughter's company? Will she remember her own youth and be willing to leave the daughter free to love as she herself has loved, or will she reason from a more selfish standpoint, thinking, if not saying, thus:

"She is all I have; the best part of my life has been spent making her what she is; surely my love must suffice for her; it is far deeper and holier than that of any man can possibly be; besides I cannot live without her."

The daughter, accustomed to thinking always along the same lines as the mother, and thoroughly impregnated with a sense of her debt to her, and of her duty toward her, yields to her known wishes, with only an imperfect realization of what she is giving up, but in the after years, when the mother has gone, leaving her alone among the friends who have happily married, and have families growing up around them, will she not have cause to question the wisdom of her mother's course, even while she has no doubt of the love that influenced it?"

Comfort on the Farm.

In a recent issue of The Blade were given a number of recipes for frozen deserts, and reference was made to the amount of help and comfort that could be obtained by having a supply of ice on hand during the summer. Referring to this, several friends have written asking how such a supply could be secured except at a cost too great to make it an object to the farmer.

Right here comes in the question of whether the additional comfort it would bring, would or would not be considered a sufficient "object" by said farmers:

An ice box in the kitchen pantry, or on the shady back porch, would save the farmer's wife many weary trips up and down the cellar stairs, which, besides the weariness they occasion, are often a cause of illness brought on by the sudden change from the heated air of the kitchen to the lower temperature of the underground cellar. This might be considered as an "object."

In sickness, ice is invaluable, and where much milk and butter is to be cared for, an ice-house will soon pay for itself. If the "object" is a financial one, the farmer need not hesitate, as a very serviceable ice house can be made with a small expenditure of time and money. From an exchange we take the following description of a house built at a cost not exceeding six dollars:

A pit ten feet square and eight feet deep was made in the ground; in the center of the bottom of this was dug a hole three feet deep for drainage; this was connected with a few tiles, which served to carry off all water that came from the melting ice. Several rails were laid across the bottom of this pit, and a few pieces of board laid loosely on these. A pen twelve feet square was built around the pit, extending two feet above the level of the top of it. A slanting roof made an additional space above the level of the sides, and this space was filled with straw, to keep off the rays of the sun. The earth taken from the excavation was banked up to the eaves of the house and a double door made at one end.

The ice was packed so as to leave six inches between it and the walls; this space was filled in with broken ice, the crevices being packed with snow. Water was then turned on, and froze the mass into a solid wall of ice around the sides of the house. Finally, when all the ice was packed, it was covered to the very top with straw.

A house of this size held about ten tons of ice, sufficient for every need of an ordinary family.

When a house is built above ground, a structure ten feet square and eight feet high, will give room for all the ice needed, and leave space for storage also. Cheap lumber will do for the sides, which should be double, the inside boards running horizontally, and those on the outside perdendicularly. A space of six inches should be left between, to be filled with dry sawdust, chaff, shavings or straw. The floor should slope towards the back of the house, and a conductor be arranged to carry off the waste water.

Ice about eight inches thick is best to cut for family use. The surface should first be marked so that cakes of an even size may be cut, as these pack better than irregular. In packing it is better to lay the cakes on edge, not less than a foot from the walls. Fill in this space with old sawdust, that being preferable to new for this purpose. Fill all chinks between the layers with broken ice, and cover the top with the sawdust. The door is to be made double like the walls, with a six-inch space between its two sides.

The main thing to be considered, no matter how the house is built, is to make it as nearly air-tight as possible, and to pack the ice so as to prevent the entrance of air through the small crevices between the cakes.

Where sawdust cannot readily be obtained, oat straw cut fine and packed into the spaces outside the walls has been successfully used.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

This week the Chaperone presents her young people the September story, written for the M. G. R. by "Phrenologist." While it may not prove as amusing as some of the other stories sent in, it will be interesting inasmuch as it gives us the author's ideas concerning some important questions:

The Story of Jean Hess.

One bright morning Jean and I were on our way to the forest to put up cordwood, when I noticed something unusual in his manner, and asked the cause of the change in his appearance. After a moment's hesitation he replied:

"I am no longer my old self; I believe I can be just what I wish, and that I shall make my mark in the world. When you hear that I have done so, and have proved my words something besides vain fancies, you may tell, if you wish, of this confidential talk."

With farewell words and moistened cheeks, Jean put down his axe and went away, leaving me to marvel at his childish impetuosity, and to wonder why he had taken this course.

It surely was not because his home was unhappy, for his mother was a most excellent woman, who had taught her son that nobility of character was the ideal of true manhood. But the home was a very humble one, and of late Jean had expressed to me a wish for something better, not only for himself and his mother, but for another—sweet, little, Mary Lee. Ah, this was the reason for his starting out from the quiet country-side to seek his fortune among strangers.

While I had no reason to fear any evil consequences following his departure, still I knew there were allurements in the wide world which, with their fascinating influences, often divert even the vigilant veteran from the path of right; and it was but natural I should feel some concern for the welfare of an unsophisticated youth like Jean.

Time passed on with never a word from Jean, and his friends lost all hope of his ever returning. Mary Lee, the little girl for whose sake he had exiled himself, and who gave him her promise to be true, and to share his life when he came back, learned to love another, and became the wife of Bob Bond.

At last Jean came home to see his devoted mother, and to claim Mary Lee as his own, only to learn of, and suffer from, her lack of steadfastness.

"No tongue can tell, no heart can understand the pain," he said to me, "unless it, too, has tasted the bitter cup of disappointment that a false love prescribes for its victim."

He told me of the many sacrifices he had made in the years gone by, in order that he might return with ample means to provide for Mary's comfort and pleasure, and declared that never again would he seek for happiness in the companionship of women, characterizing them, with an occasional exception, as goddesses of fickleness.

Let me tell you of the after-life of Jean and Mary. He has accumulated a fortune, and stands at the height of a noble manhood. He has never been known to be void of sympathy, like many men who rise to wealth from a poverty-stricken youth. No estimate of his liberality can be made, and he is what the world calls a "self-made man," full of hospitality. A consistent member and officer in the church, and superintendent of the Sunday school, he tries to exert the influence he has gained in such a manner, that, when he is gone, the world will be the better for his having lived in it.

As for Mary, I must admit that of worldly goods and chattels, she lacks nothing. Her husband is one of the most prosperous wholesale liquor dealers in the south; his daily income far surpasses that of Jean, and Mary seems delighted with her life.

Her husband makes dollars by the thousand, but he has also filled more dishonored graves, made more widows and orphans, and rendered more people unhappy and homeless than Jean Hess can by any means comfort and restore.

They are both contented in their ways of life—one helping to do what the other is striving to undo. It would seem that both cannot be in the right, and I leave it to my readers to determine whether one is not making a mistake, and which one.

"Prairie Maiden" came in this morning, after a long absence, with pleasant words of inquiry for other members of the "early days" of the M. G. R., namely: "Curly Locks" and "Village Maiden." She brings this sheaf from her experience-gleaning, to encourage her fellow members:

"I have learned that the great mind I used to long for will not come at my call; that the heights are only gained by constant labor, and to win the best in life we must help our brothers who are toiling up the self-same path. If Miss Prudence will permit, I will quote a verse that has often helped me when discouraged:

Remember that brotherhood strong and true,
Builders and artisis and bards sublime,
Who lived in the past and worked like you,
Worked and waited a wearisome time.

Dark, and cheerless, and long, their night;
Yet they patiently toiled at the task begun;
Till lo! through the clouds that broke
The morning light
Which shines on the soul when success is won.

"Mary Edna Morgan," formerly known to us as "A Washington Girl," brought a word of welcome to "A. Lee," thanked "Omega" for the welcome extended by him to herself; congratulated "Lancelot" on the readableness of his story and gave us this bit of her own history:

"I am a farmer's daughter, born December 14, 1887, in Pierce county, Washington. I am quite tall, have brown eyes, long brown hair and a dark complexion. Four years of my life were spent away at school, but now I have come home to stay a while. Do you think you would know me if you saw me?"

Modern English.

A Washington lady who is so fond of her home that she stays in it sometimes all the year round was assailed, says Lippincott's Magazine, by a conventional friend in conventional language.

"I knew that you usually wintered here," she said, "but I was astonished to hear that you had summered here."

"I have not only wintered here and summered here," replied the unfashionable one, "but I will astonish you still further when I tell you that I always fall here and have sometimes sprung here."

Banner Puzzlers

For Sale.

Solutions—W. P. E., New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a Scotchman, born in 1656, and a clergyman of the English church, who came to Virginia in compliance with the urgent solicitation of the Bishop of London. He was the first president of William and Mary College. His greatest service to the southern colonies was his success in awakening an interest in education. He made his best literary reputation in England and America by publishing a series of one hundred and seventeen sermons.

METTA.

2.—HIDDEN BIRDS.

E N B T S M
R I O C A I
S W K R V E
M L A N E A
U E G H T L

Spell the names of 21 birds by using "King's move." For "Bird" in third row, move 1 square diagonally to R, 1 square up to E, and 1 square to the right to W.

Begin with any other letter and spell in the same way. The syllable "bird" is omitted.

ELFA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A agreed to work for B 60 days, on condition that he should receive $5.70 for every day he worked, and forfeit $1.00 for every day he was idle. At the expiration of the 60 days he received $120. How many days did he work?

A. NUBOY.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in school, but not in college;
My second's in learning, and also in knowledge;
My third is in pupil, but not in scholar;
My fourth is in cent, but not in dollar;
My fifth is in early, and also in late;
My sixth is in doom, but not in fate;
My seventh's in boys, but not in girls;
My eighth is in ringlets, but not in curls;
My ninth is in hurry, but not in haste;
My whole is the month of "Diana the chaste."

ANN A. NIUS.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us by whom, for whom, and of what material, the first coat was made?

C. M. B.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"I cannot tell what you and other men
Think of this life; but for my single self,
I had as lief not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I, myself"?

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 4.

1.—Pericles.
2.—"For hearts where wakened love doth lurk,
How fine, how blest a thing is work."
3.—180 miles by boat. (See Chat.)
4.—Asparagus, beau, celery, corn, kale, rutabaga, salsify, squash, tomato and turnip.

Chat.

There was a good attendance at the Cademy this morning, and lessons were recited in a manner to delight the mind of the Mistress.

W. L. H., cannot you come oftener?

W. P. E. says the first shot in the civil war was fired by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861. How about it, Bro. Mollett?

Wellington L.—Strangers are always welcome.

Pauline, hail thou whom all Puzzlers delight to honor!

W. C. Mollett, in sending full sets, do not have two puzzles of the same sort in one list.

Marley C., thank you for the good problem, they are getting "akurse."

The solution sent by the author to the problem answered to-day is this:

It is a theorem of trigonometry that 3 and 4 are the smallest integers that will represent the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle; hence, it's 18 hours would be required to go from A to B on the triangle; and A's and B's travel on the

5.—The "Four Evangelists" are part of a large group of islands known as the Twelve Apostles, which lie off the western entrance of the Strait of Magellan. They are about 54 degrees 34 min. S., and long. 75 degrees 5 min. W. The eight other islands with which they are classed as above, run about 15 miles farther out into the Pacific.

6.—Zimmerman wrote: "Honor with some, is a sort of paper credit with which men are obliged to trade who are deficient in the sterling cash of morality and religion."

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Remember the Thanksgiving entertainment. Send in your acceptance to the Schoolmistress' invitation to take part as soon as you can.

The King of Dime Novelists.

"He carried no six-shooter at his belt; he wore no false whiskers to deceive me," writes Gelett Burgess by way of beginning the report of his interview with the king of dime novelists, Eugene T. Sawyer, recently published in The Bookman. Mr. Sawyer is now a California newspaper man, holding the city editor's desk of a San Jose Journal. The author of the Nick Carter tales is a mild-mannered, middle-aged gentleman, who confesses to have written about seventy-five novels before he retired from the business and left the picturesque, ever-young Nick Carter to be exploited by other writers with dime novel imaginations.

To the question: "How do you go to work?" Mr. Sawyer answered:

"I begin thinking with the first word set down, and not before," he said. "Of course, I must begin with something that will attract interest. The old method used to be something like this:

"'Help! Help! Help!' These words rang out into the air on a cold November night, in a little town not twenty miles distant from New York. Some one was in dire need, but the whole country seemed utterly deserted.

and then immediately there was a row of stars, after which the paragraph went on:

"Twenty years ago, Ephraim Gobson was the most respected citizen in New Potsdam, his sunny-haired daughter was called the prettiest girl in the village," etc., etc.

But I fancy I revolutionized the opening of the dime novel. Writers for the magazines have learned how necessary it is to begin the plot with the first word, and do it perhaps more artistically, but it's the same principle. Here are some of my beginnings. For instance, in Ramon Aranda, the California Detective, I start:

"'We will have the money, or she shall die!'

or, in another one I thought rather striking:

"'Swear the defendant!'

and in The Dead Man's Hand the opening line was this:

"'It is a case of mysterious disappearance, Mr. Carter!'

Sometimes it is harder to get a good opener than a good title, though the title and the 'cover situation' are what usually sell the book. That last quotation is from The Dead Man's Hand; or, Nick Carter's Matchless Method. The main title was suggested to me by the publishers, who thought it would sell well, and from that phrase I built up the whole book."

As to the ethics of the penny dreadfuls—"The trend of the whole story must be moral. Virtue must triumph, vice and crime must not only be defeated, but

EUGENE T. SAWYER.

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must be painted in colors so strong and vivid that there is no mistake about it. A criminal, according to dime-novel ethics, can never for a moment have a decent, charitable thought."

Mr. Sawyer's fastest work was when a New York firm of publishers telegraphed him to write a sixty thousand word story in four days. He put it off for two days and then wrote it in the remaining time, living on coffee, without food or sleep.

"In order to have the manuscript reach the publishers on time, I had to have it in the postoffice at noon, and I caught that mail with something less than a minute to spare. When I saw Captain Crash in print, it was just like reading a new book. I had forgotten absolutely everything about the plot and characters, having written almost automatically."

Mr. Sawyer was inspired to write by the reading of a pile of New York detective stories. "When I had finished them I was so absorbed in the gentlemen who gag bandits and ladies who wear daggers in their bosoms, human hounds and boy ferrets, that I thought I'd try it myself and have some of the fun of writing. They say that dime-novel writers are born, not made. It isn't so easy as it looks. Of course I never made any claims to literary quality, and never tried for a 'style.' My books were frankly 'pot-boilers,' and I think I have sense of humor enough to know where they stand. But though my work was all trashy, it never pandered to any depraved tastes.

Concluding, Mr. Burgess says in part: "There is no doubt that he had a sense of humor. Dignified, gentle, affable, the quiet editor of a quiet paper in a quiet town, his work, is, perhaps, as well-known and as dearly loved as any author of repute. He has written not one, but many novels that have sold into the hundreds of thousands. Hall Caine and Marie Corelli might walk down Fifth avenue hand in hand without creating the enthusiasm this grey-eyed man would meet were he recognized by the [illegible] as the original [illegible] Carter."

CLIMBING THE HILL.

Happy-go-Lucky and Faint-of-Heart
Set off on a journey with Only-Try;
And each was ready to do his part.
While the sunny hours went merrily by.
But when the shadows were growing long,
And the crickets chirping their even-song,
Up rose like a barrier steep and strong,
A rocky hillside nigh.

Said Happy-go-Lucky: "Suppose we wait
And somebody passing may give us a ride?"
"We shall break our necks if we climb so late!"
Poor Faint-of-Heart in a panic cried.
But Only-Try, with a resolute eye,
Looked up at the hill and the sunset sky.
"There is plenty of time," said Only-Try;
"And the moon is full, beside."

So Only-Try, without stay or stop,
Went clambering up over rock and root,
Till stood at last on the hill's green top,
In a beautiful clearing, with flowers and fruit.
But the other two are waiting still,
For nobody lives, or ever will,
That can reach the top of the smiling hill
By sitting down at the foot.
—Blanche T. Heath, in Youth's Companion.

Little Rebecca in the Secret Service

It was only a square piece of linen cloth, on which, in orderly array, were worked, first, the alphabet, in both small and capital letters, then the numbers up to fifty, the days of the week, months of the year, and, finally, in an elaborate style, a verse of Scripture. A genuine, old-fashioned sampler it was, with the owner's name worked in faded blue and red—

"Rebecca Marvin, aged fifteen."

"She was my grandmother," said Grandmother Garry, as she spread out the faded sampler on her knee and called our attention to how well it was done.

"How many years ago did it happen?"

"Over a hundred years ago. Rebecca lived in this very house; her father built it. She must have been a pretty girl, for she was a pretty lady; her picture testifies to that. She had dark blue eyes and red cheeks, and her hair was curly and abundant. But the adventure of the sampler happened when she was a very young girl. It was during the revolution, you know, and there were exciting times down this way.

"One day, some time after the battle of Lexington, when Rebecca ran upstairs to tell her grandfather that dinner was ready, she found him pacing up and down the room with hurried, restless strides.

"'What is the matter, dear father?' asked the little maid, slipping her hand in his, and raising herself on tiptoe, so that she could kiss him.

"'I am puzzled how to get a message to Captain Gray, who is stationed five or six miles down the road,' said her father, anxiously.

"'Can't you send James or Pete?'

"'Oh, yes; but there is danger that my messenger may be captured by the British, and my plan would be discovered by the enemy. James and Pete, though trustworthy servants, would, if taken, immediately betray themselves. No; I must have some one who would not be easily suspected, and who, if caught, would keep cool and evade exposure.'

"'Father,' said Rebecca, her dark eyes glowing, 'let me go.'

"'You!' exclaimed her father. 'Why, my dear child, you are so afraid of the red-coats that you never dare go out alone; and here you are talking of going several miles down a road frequented by the very soldiers you fear so greatly!'

"'But, father, I don't think they would hurt me!'

"'But the letter, child—if they found that.'

"'Ah, but they won't. I have thought of a way to hide it.'

"'How?'

"The girl drew her father's head down and whispered in his ear.

"Her father smiled, well pleased.

"'It is a wise thought, my child, for one of your years.'

"Then his face grew grave and he resumed his walk up and down the room. He could not endure the thought of exposing his child to the least danger. But it was a time when every patriot was obliged to venture much. So, with a silent prayer, he turned to Rebecca.

"'Well, child, it shall be as you say. But be discreet. Avoid travelers as much as possible. If you meet anyone on the road and are asked where you are going, you say, politely, that you are on your way to your Uncle and Aunt Gordon's, who are known to be staunch Tories. So you will not be easily suspected, and it will be no falsehood, for you may stay there all night. Be sure and deliver this paper into Captain Gray's hands, and give it to no one else.'

"Early the next morning a young girl might have been seen trimming lightly down the road. Several miles had been traversed in safety, when, just as she came to a turn she heard the clatter of horses' hoofs, and, turning, soon saw in the distance two men, wearing the dreaded British uniform, coming over the hill.

"She could not conceal herself, even if there had been time, for the road was no longer bordered by the woods. And she summoned up all her courage for she knew the critical moment had arrived.

"Without seeming to notice their approach Rebecca sat down on a mossy stone by the roadside, and opening her basket took out first her sampler, and then her lunch. She sat there, eating and sewing until the officers came up.

"'Hello' cried one. 'Where are you going, my lass?'

"Rebecca tossed her curls.

"'A-visiting, sir; I am going to see my uncle and aunt in Boston.'

"'And pray what may your aunt's name be?'

"'Gordon,' if you please, sir.'

"'Gordon,' repeated the officer. 'Oh, I know him—a good Royalist. I am glad such a pretty maid is not a rebel. But look out that the Yankees don't shoot you.' Then, turning to his companion, he said, 'Come on, major.'

"But the latter, an older man, lingered, saying, 'Humph! How do you know the girl speaks the truth? She may be a rebel and have some important message. What have you in your bag, my child?'

"'My crewels, sir, for working on my sampler,' she replied, looking up at him. She untied the bag, smiling, and emptied the contents in her lap.

"'But, child,' persisted the officer, when he was interrupted by his companion, saying impatiently:

"'Bother, major. You are as fussy as an old hen? There is no turning here; we must be gone. Come!'

"The red-coats galloped away in a cloud of dust, and Rebecca gave a sigh of relief as she petted her sampler caressingly. For, my dears, what do you think? It was in the lining of her sampler that she had concealed her father's letter!

"Ere many hours had rolled away, Rebecca had reached the American camp and delivered the papers into the hands of Captain Gray. Then she was on her way, and by early afternoon she reached her aunt's house, where she received a hearty welcome, for the old lady, though a Tory, was very fond of her brave little niece.

"Rebecca went to church the next day, and very still she sat, enjoying the music and watching the fine ladies with their long velvet trains, and their hair rolled high on their heads. Then the officers, too—how their scarlet uniforms brightened up the gloomy interior.

"Yes, they are all fine and dazzling, but for all that there was a sober-faced rebel lass, with her hands folded in a prim way in front of her and her young heart all in a joyful flutter.

"And so you see, my dears, there is a good reason why the descendants of Rebecca Marvin should prize the old sampler. When she reached the venerable age of 92, she gave it to me, and I have kept it as a precious relic."—Sabbath School Visitor.

"Heard the sound of horses."

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Trouble When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Pimples, Eczema, Eruptions, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Boils, Sores or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail for a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. 821 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I find Heiskell's Ointment one of the greatest remedies for skin diseases I have ever used."—Nellie M. Nordlinger, 199 Lovell St., Charleston, S. C.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

He Admires the President, Mayor Low and Ambassador White.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Emperor William, in saying good-bye to Generals Corbin, Young and Wood remarked that he was specially interested in three Americans. He admired President Roosevelt unmeasuredly. He admired his versatility, courage, power for hard work and insight into the needs of his country. His majesty added that he watched Mayor Seth Low's administration of New York because he thought it important to the commercial world that New York city should be well governed. The emperor also said that he was very sorry Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, was leaving his court. He had the most cordial feeling for him personally, because of the man he is and for his service in fostering good will between Germany and the United States.

General Corbin had an opportunity to present President Roosevelt's message about the St. Louis exposition, and Emperor William said he would see that Germany had a good representation. "I will send you a large party," he added pleasantly.

His majesty sent some personal messages to President Roosevelt through General Corbin, and asked to be remembered especially to "Miss Alice," as he called Miss Roosevelt.

The emperor conversed with each of the Americans, and told them how much he had enjoyed their visit. The farewell took place on the field, yesterday, just after Emperor William returned from leading the cavalry charge which concluded the manoeuvers. His majesty had bivouacked again with the cavalry, and had ridden with them thirty-two miles in a wide detour from a position in front of the right flank of the "Reds" (Russians) to their rear division. Nearly ten thousand horsemen left the camp at 4:45 o'clock, and the recall was sounded at 11:05 a. m. General Corbin, who rode down the line immediately afterward, said he did not see a horse which was "blown out." He considered it to be a magnificent performance and did not believe any cavalry in the world could surpass it.

General Corbin and Earl Roberts both said, in summing up their impression of the manoeuvers that the German army is the most wonderful in the world.

"There may possibly be difference among military men," General Corbin said, "as to certain details, but the army altogether is matchless."

What pleased the American general as much as anything was the spirit of the troops—the love of the private for the army. The Americans had a notion that the rank and file had to be dragooned into the service, but instead of that being so, they liked to serve and admired the army beyond other institutions in the country. The German soldiers' love for the army was in itself a tremendous force.

In speaking to General Young of the possibility of Prince Henry of Prussia's second visit to the United States, Emperor William said: "Henry might go next April when the statute of Frederick the Great, is unveiled at Washington, although the prince's sea duties might prevent this."

Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee told the Americans that he hoped next year to see them in the United States. He had been intending to visit the countess' country for some time, and he now believed he could say he had an opportunity to go. Count Von Waldersee, though 77 years of age, is still on the active list of the army. He was on horseback for hours every day during the manoeuvers.

The cavalry charge was as fine a show as that of the day before, and from a strategical view point it was altogether possible. The "Blues" (Germans) first broke up the "Reds" masses of infantry by a terrific fire from thirty machine guns and forty pieces of artillery, and then, when the infantry was theoretically demoralized, the cavalry swept down upon them.

The American officers left Berlin last night. General Corbin, Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, General Young and Lieut. McKinley went to Dussendorf. Thence they will go to Paris and from there to London. General Wood and Lieut. McCoy have started for Dresden. Thence they will travel in Austria.

NO AMERICAN CARDINAL FOR THE PRESENT

Rome, Sept. 16.—Pressure for the appointment of another American cardinal continues to reach the Vatican from American churchmen. The correspondent of the Associated Press, however, is in a position to say that whatever the future may bring forth there will be no American cardinal nominated at the consistory which will mark the close of the papal jubilee.

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS

Six of the Nineteen Still Evade Arrest for Bribery.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—Search for the six of the nineteen members of the alleged combine of the house of delegates who are still at large and who are under indictment on various counts, charging bribery and perjury in connection with the passage of measures granting valuable franchise to public corporations, continued vigorously to-day.

Those who are still at large are: Delegate Charles F. Kelley and former Delegates Emile Hartman, Louis Decker, John A. Sheridan, Julius Lehmann and Adolph Madera.

It was learned to-day that Sheridan, who lived at the Hurst hotel, was last seen there Monday. He left hurriedly on that day when the Murrell confession was made public and the clerk says he is not expected to return there very soon.

Circuit Attorney Folk, however, is confident he will soon have Sheridan and the others in custody.

The friends of Hannigan, Schnettler, Gutke, Helms and Schumaker, who were remanded to jail yesterday because of their inability to furnish bonds to the amount of $45,000 each, are making strenuous efforts to secure their release. If sufficient surety cannot be secured today it is stated that the matter will be taken to the supreme court, which body will be asked for writs of habeas corpus.

Attorneys John A. Gernez and Chester H. Krum have been retained to appear before the supreme court and secure the writs of habeas curpus if possible. Gernez has gone to Jefferson City and Krum to Springfield, Mo., to lay the matter before Judge Sherwood.

Delegate Faulkner's proffer to turn state's evidence and make a clean breast of all the operations of the house combine came too late and has been declined by Circuit Attorney Folk.

Circuit Attorney Folk has expressed satisfaction at the progress being made in the fight for pure government in St. Louis. He compared the present expose to that of the Tweed ring in the '70's and said he believed that never before, with that exception, had corruption in public office held such sway as it had here during the past few years. He believed the authorities are in a fair way to weed out the element that looked on the public office as a place for personal enrichment. Mr. Folk said that for many years past the municipal assemblies in St. Louis had been dominated by combines that compelled the payment of large sums of money to the members by all who desired the passage of bills giving valuable franchises. Hardly a measure went through without paying tribute. He called attention to the oath taken by members of the combine in a previous house of delegates, as indicating the extent to which they have gone to gain their ends. Thus farsaid Mr. Folk, the fight has been mainly against the bribetaker, but evidence is being secured which will be used to bring to justice the bribe givers. The connecting links between these two classes of law breakers are being put together with the result that it is hoped soon to have in custody some of those involved in the payment of large bribes.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—The grand jury met again to-day and resumed the investiagtion into the city lighting scandal. The inquiry to-day will continue into the house of delegates in connection with the lighting bill.

Because of the statute dealing with bribery in Missouri, the lighting bill will be outlawed in 45 days. It is stated that indictments may not be returned against the men accused of bribery in connection with this deal, Circuit Attorney Folk filing information against them instead. The law gives him this power and there are several reasons why he might exercise it, it is stated, rather than have indictments issued.

Kelly, Hartman, Ecker, Sheridan and Lehmann, indicted delegates are still in hiding, hoping, it has been persistently stated, that they can arrauge for bondsmen before coming into court. The circuit attorney, however, is consideing the advisability of asking the court to make their bonds larger when they do appear.

Sheriff Dickmann to-day announced that he would give $200 reward for information which would lead to the arrest of Kelly. Delegate Kelly is a member of the combine, who, according to the confession of J. K. Murrell, handled the $47,000 corruption fund.

Alfred Keyes was arrested last night by Detective Herrington, on complaint of Dr. Schuchardt, who charged Keyes with threatening to kill Circuit Attorney Folk. Keyes, when taken before Chief Desmond, admitted saying to Dr. Schuchardt that Charles Kratz, one of the missing combine men, was his friend, but denied that he made any allusion to Circuit Attorney Folk. Keyes said that Dr. Schuchardt spoke disparagingly of Kratz and he defended him. Chief Desman dwas convinced that Keyes meant no harm and permitted him to go.

JUSTICE GRAY DEAD.

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 15.—Justice Horace Gray, who retired from the United States supreme bench last spring, died at his residence in Nahant this morning of paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time. Since his retirement he had been staying at his summer home.

Judge Gray was born in Boston, March 24, 1828, and was graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1843 and from the law school in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was reporter of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts from 1854 until 1861. He was appointed associate justice of that court in 1864 and chief justice in 1873. President Arthur commissioned him as associate justice supreme court of the United States December 19, 1881.

MR. ROOT BACK.

New York, Sept. 15.—Elihu Root, secretary of war, returned from Europe on the steamship Kroonland to-day. Mr. Root was not accompanied by his wife and daughters, who remained on the other side, to return, Mr. Root, said, early in October.

Corncerning the recent naval maneuvers on the New England coast, he said:

"There is nothing like a sham battle to make the officers and men in the navy and army realize what they may have to do some day. A man, although he may be an excellent machinist, will surely grow stale if he does not use his tools now and then."

Secretary Root said he would leave at once for Washington.

ST. LOUIS BOODLERS.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Circuit Attorney Folk has found that it will not be necessary for him to go to Jefferson City today to answer habeas corpus suits that were brought before the supreme court to secure the release of the men arrested for boodling now held in jail. The grand jury there continued its inquiry.

Subpoenas have been served on all the members of the present house of delegates to appear before the grand jury today. They will be questioned as to what they know about the city lighting bill and of the recent defeat of the measures for the regulation of the street car lines in St. Louis. It is alleged, despite the outcry against the frauds which then had been uncovered, that the covert use of $98,000 in the house defeated the street car bills mentioned.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Stomach Trouble and Indigestion, a Barbarous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is the common and usual one at the present time, and many dyspeptics, and physicians as well, consider the first step in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain food and rejecting others, or to greatly diminish the quantity of food usually taken.

In other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential in the cure of weak digestion.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for stomach trouble has been proven time and again, but still the usual advice, when dyspepsia makes its appearance, is a course of dieting.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a person suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and fibre in the body.

What is needed is abundant nutrition, not less, and this means plenty of good, wholesome, well-cooked food and some natural digestive to assist the weak stomach to digest it.

This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the way they cure the worst cases of stomach trouble.

The patient eats plenty of wholesome food, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him.

And this is in accordance with nature and common sense, because in this way the whole system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food, whether the stomach works or not. One of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 1800 grains of meat, eggs and similar food.

Any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remedy of extraordinary value and probably is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles.

No person suffering from poor digestion and lack of appetite can fail to be immediately and permanent benefited if they would make it a practice to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

THREATS BY BOODLERS.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk's life has been threatened. This information has come to Chief of Police Kiely and Chief of Detectives Desmond. Since that time Detective John McGrath has been guara-

JOSEPH W. FOLK.

ing the circuit attorney against possible attack. The information that threats had been made to kill him came to the police department from a source so reliable that Chief Kiely declared it positively imperative to take every precaution to prevent an attack from an assassin.

Circuit Attorney Folk, when told that threats had been made to take his life, expressed no surprise. Several times since he began the investigation of boodling in the house of delegates, hints have been made to him that he should be careful to protect himself.

Attorney Folk is a bright young man who came to St. Louis a few years ago and has been very successful in law and politics. He was formerly a resident of Nashville, Tenn., and was educated in that city.

Edward Butler, the political boss of St. Louis, who is furnishing bonds for the boodle assembly men, is one of the most powerful city bosses in America. He has a fortune of several millions, owns a score of thriving blacksmith shops, has been garbage contractor for several years, and lives in a fine mansion in the West End.

MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

New York, Sept. 12.—The following cablegram has been received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of America:

"London, Sept. 11, 1902.—Have received following from Marconi: 'Perfect messages received inside Gibraltar harbor and throughout entire course of Mediterranean tour direct from Poldhu, across France, Spain and Alps. All telegrams for king and minister received correctly on tape off Speiza.'

"MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO., Ltd."

Transport Sherman reached Nagasaki with four cholera cases on board; three deaths on voyage from Manila.

NEGRO ELIMINATED.

Republican Convention for First Time Ignores Colored Voters.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 16.—Alabama Republicans are in convention to-day and it is the first exclusively "white man's convention" of the party in this state since the war. A wholly "white" ticket will be nominated. The state executive committee was in session yesterday and heard contests, deciding in such a way that the negro was practically eliminated from Republican affairs in the state. Several prominent negro Republicans appeared before the committee and pleaded for representation.

The party is preparing to show a strong front next November. The leaders assert that the adoption of a new constitution in the state, eliminating the negro vote almost entirely, will be the cause of the upbuilding of the party and bring about a change in the condition of affairs.

While well-informed politicians generally do not predict that the activity of the Republicans will bring about any change in the general result next fall, the movement nevertheless is regarded as of great significance and one likely to have an important effect on the future situation. The convention will name a full state ticket. It was decided to head the ticket with the name of some representative citizen not heretofore identified conspicuously with the factional strife in the state. T. G. Bush, president of the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron company, and Erskine Ramsey, formerly connected with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad company, was mentioned as possible gubernatorial candidates. P. Lane, of Huntsville, was also prominently mentioned for the honor.

The Populist party of Alabama will not put out a state ticket this year and it is believed that in a majority of instances the followers of the party will support the Republican nominees.

The committee rejected all negro delegates by a vote of 17 to 10. When the report of the sub-committee on credentials was read not a single negro's name appeared on it, although on the list of delegates from more than one county there were the names of negroes when the credentials were given to the subcommittee for action.

OIL FIRE.

The Beaumont Field In Texas Loses $100,000 by Fire.

Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 12.—A great fire is raging in the Beaumont oil fields to-day, and although the fire had been confined to one tract the whole field was in danger this morning and the loss was already large.

After a night of hard work and intense excitement the big fire still blazed this morning. Higgins' 37,000 barrel tank was burning; Woods' gusher was shooting a column of flame forty feet high; gas escaping from other wells was burning fiercely. The fire had been confined to the Keith-Ward tract on which all the tanks had been burned. The damage thus far was estimated to be $100,000.

The fire started last evening in some waste oil along the Texas & Sabine tracks and burned about sixty feet of trestle. This was got under control and it was believed that all danger had passed, but in the meanwhile the fire in some way had been communicated to the field, and several huge settling tanks containing thousands of barrels of petroleum caught fire and exploded. Others were in the direct line of the fire, which had spread over a wide area already.

The ground was saturated with oil, and there was no chance for stopping the progress of the flames immediately. The fire continued to spread rapidly, and it was thought that the whole field would be ignited before daylight. But wisely directed labor in burning many wells prevented that.

A telephone message from Gladys, which is the station at the oil field, this morning said that the whole of the Keith-Ward tract, embracing several acres and containing a large number of wells, had been burned over and some of the wells had caught, the flames shooting high into the air.

At 1 o'clock the big tanks belonging to the Higgins company caught fire. Runners were sent out in every direction, for the men who own them or represent the companies.

A statement issued to-day show that there are 410 producing wells in the field, some of which are now buried under earth to safeguard against fire.

The Higgins tank blew off its top and the oil burst forth, running out and along the ground in flaming streams that could not be controlled. Other tanks followed in like manner.

Work is still going on in an endeavor to confine the flames to its present area.

SENATOR TELLER

Indorsed by the Colorado Democrats for Re-election.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 11.—United States Senator Henry M. Teller is now an out and out straight Democrat, with no "silver Republican" or "Populist" admixture. The Democratic state convention which yesterday refused to recognize the Populist party in any way, and

SENATOR TELLER.

turned down that party's request for a place on the ticket, strongly endorsed Senator Teller for re-election by the legislature.

On national questions the platform, after condemning the Republican party's foreign policy and pledging allegiance to the Kansas City platform of 1900, and to the cause of bimetalism, condemns "the policy of the Republican party in creating a national banking trust." It continues:

"We endorse the constitutional amendment which requires a voter to be a citizen, and for striking from the constitution of this state the word 'male,' thus insuring through a Democratic majority, that woman's suffrage shall be forever free from legislative repeal."

It demands the initiative and referendum, and continues:

"We recognize Senator Henry M. Teller as one of the greatest living statesmen. He gave Cuba her freedom and compelled the nation to redeem its sacred promises. His public record is an example for mankind for all time. His splendid services to the people of this state have endeared him to all, and his devotion to their interests merit their marked approval."

The resolutions expressing deep sorrow over the assassination of President McKinley, were adopted by a rising vote, and tribute is paid in the following words:

"While differing from the political views held by President McKinley, we do not allow partisanship to blind our eyes to his merits as a man in all the relations of life. As a private citizen he was most sincerely esteemed by those who knew him best, and his record as a public official is that of a man of exalted personal integrity and high aspirations. His qualities of head and heart were, indeed, such as to cause him to be the object of the admiration and the endearment of all the people of the entire country, regardless of political affiliations."

It was 3 o'clock this morning when the convention reached final adjournment. The nomination of the candidate for governor was made Tuesday evening, but so much time was consumed in the discussion of a proposition to fuse with the Populist convention which also was in session that the rest of the ticket was not reached until late last night. The ticket chosen follows: United States senator, Henry M. Teller; congressman-at-large, Alva Adams; governor, Edward C. Stimson; lieutenant governor, Thomas Annear; secretary of state, Horace W. Havens; state treasurer, James N. Carlisle; state auditor, Harry H. Instri; attorney general, John H. Sweigert; superintendent of public schools, Mrs. Helen M. Grenfels; regents state university, Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Jesse E. Stevenson.

The principal issue in the coming election in Colorado is the United States senatorship and it is already apparent that the contest is distinctly between Henry M. Teller and Edward O. Wolcott. The Democratic and Populist members of the legislature are pledged by the state conventions of their parties to vote for the re-election of Senator Teller.

GROOM GREW INSANE.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15.—A special to the Free Press from Saginaw, Mich., says that Charles B. Robson, of Atlin, British Columbia, a rich mine owner, ended a two days' honeymoon by going insane and jumping in the river, after forcing his bride to walk through the streets with him at 2:45 a. m. in her night robe. He was married Friday to Miss Phoebe Grant Stephens, of Saginaw. The river is being dragged for Robson's body.

IN COLOMBIA.

Increased Activity of the Rebels and Some Decided Gains.

Panama, Sept. 11.—The censorship maintained by the Colombian government over press messages to the United States makes it impossible to cable many details concerning the surrender of Agua Dulce, where the government forces under General Morales Berti recently surrendered to the insurgents.

The insurgents took possession of Agua Dulce in January of this year, after having defeated the government forces under General Castro, who managed to retreat with nearly four hundred men and reach Panama. General Berti was sent to recover the place. When he arrived there he found that the strong forces under General Herrera had retired from Agua Dulce, which is situated between two big rivers, the Santa Maria and the Nata, and General Berti entered and took possession of the town.

The insurgent gunboat Padilla captured the port of Agua Dulce, severing General Berti's communication with Panama by sea and the siege of Agua Dulce was begun. The Padilla also captured the government gunboat Boyaca, which was conveying reinforcements to General Berti and the situation of the government general became precarious. General Berti expected help from Panama, but this never reached him. He resisted the enemy as long as possible before he surrendered.

During the first attack upon Agua Dulce the liberals lost a large number of men. Finally, the lack of food, dysentery and other maladies among his soldiers, and the fact that he received no reinforcements or help, forced General Berti to surrender the forces under his command to General Herrera.

The siege of Agua Dulce lasted over one month.

Kingston, Ja., Sept. 11.—The German steamer Valencia (from New York, Aug. 23, for Cape Haytien and other ports) which has arrived here from Santa Marta, capital of the department of Magdalena, Colombia, brings news of a victory at Santa Marta by the Colombian revolutionists over the government forces.

Captain Gronmeyer, of the Valencia, says that last Friday the revolutionists made a desperate attack on the outskirts of Santa Marta. The government troops were overwhelmed and forced to retreat, leaving behind them one hundred dead. Immediately after the withdrawal of the government forces the rebels started to destroy the railroad tracks. They derailed several trains at various points, demolishing engines and cars, the latter being chiefly fruit vans. Several lives were also lost in these wrecks.

Officers of the Valencia say that horrible atrocities were committed during the fighting by the rebels, who chiefly used machets. Almost all of the government troops killed were found along the railroad track, their bodies being terribly mutilated. They were partially covered by branches of banana trees.

Santa Marta is entirely cut off from communication with outside points and the residents of the port have sent an appeal by sea to Colon for protection. It is feared that the revolutionists will sack Santa Marta when they capture it. The stores there are closed and the greatest terror prevails. The attack of the revolutionists was entirely unexpected, and, owing to their superior numbers, the resistance of the government forces was half-hearted. Officers of the Valencia do not think the Colombian government can get reinforcements into Santa Marta in time to save the town.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary Moody to-day telegraphed to the commanders of the battleship Wisconsin, now at Bremerton, and the cruiser Cincinnati at Cape Haytien, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the Isthmus of Panama, the Wisconsin reinforcing the Ranger at Panama and the Cincinnati taking the station at Colon.

It will take the Wisconsin fully twenty days to make the long trip of over 4,050 miles down the Pacific coast to Panama.

The navy department had intended to send the Boston, which is now getting ready for service at San Francisco, to relieve or reinforce the Ranger, but the alarming situation which has so quickly arisen in the isthmus prompted the officials to take more extensive measures to increase the naval representation of the United States in that section. The Cincinnati will only consume a few days in her trip across from Cape Haytien, so that by the beginning of next week she should have reached the other terminal of the Panama railroad.

The destruction of Admiral Killick's flagship swept away the entire naval force of Hayti, and naval officials believe that the Cincinnati can relinquish her post there with safety.

NEW TUNNEL ROUTE.

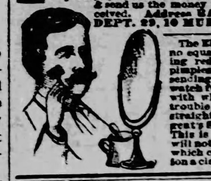
San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The Southern Pacific surveyors who have been trying since last spring to find a tunnel route for the Central Pacific road through the Sierra Nevara mountains, are putting the results of their work into shape for submission to President E. Harriman. It is known that the route laid out by the surveyors provides a tunnel 34,800 feet long, or nearly seven miles. The estimated cost is $14,000,000. It will cut down the summit 1,500 feet and enable the company to get rid of all but three miles of the 42 miles of snow sheds. The proposed tunnel will pierce the mountains at an elevation of about 5,300 feet. The tunnel is part of Harriman's plant to reduce time between San Francisco and Chicago 12 hours or from three days as at present to two and a half days.

Battle that may decide Venezuelan government's fate begun near Tiraquilla between rebels and Castro forces; former number 4,000 men; latter 4,00; communication cut off and result unknown.

FREE

Watch and Chain

To quickly introduce into every home our celebrated Electric Balm Toilet, Bath & Complexion Soap we will give a handsome gold finished and guaranteed stem wind and stem set American watch & chain, absolutely FREE to every one who will promptly send for 50 cakes of Soap & agree to sell it for only 10 cts. a cake & send us the money when sold. All goods sent same day order is received. Address BALM SOAP WORKS, NEW YORK CITY. DEPT. 99, 10 MURRAY STREET.



The Electric Balm Toilet, Bath & Complexion Soap has no equal for beautifying the skin, softening & whitening red, rough & sore hands. It positively cures pimples, blotches, blackheads, freckles & all facial eruptions. Think of it just for sending for the very best soap in the world every one can get an Elegant gold finished watch fully warranted to keep good time for years & one extra fine Safety razor outfit with which you can shave without cutting or scratching the face & with no more trouble & time than it takes to wash the hands. This is no catch-penny scheme but a straight offer to advertise an honest busines. Why pay from $5 to $10 for a cheap watch or a great SOLID GOLD watch, when you can get one equally good for time for nothing. This is a rare opportunity to get a reliable watch and perfect Safety razor free & will not appear again. If you wish to take advantage of it write at once for the soap which cleanses & beautifies the skin, feeds the tissues, giving the most sallow complexion a clear & youthful appearance.

CUBAN LOAN.

President Palma Authorized to Borrow $35,000,000.

Havana, Sept. 10.—The loan bill has passed the house of representatives by 48 votes to 2. President Palma is authorized to make a loan in the name of the nation for the amount of $35,000,000, the minimum price of the issue to be 90, and the maximum rate of interest to be 5 per cent. According to the bill, the loan is payable in forty years, payments to begin ten years after the date of issue. Four million dollars of the loan is to be devoted to the encouragement of agriculture and the cattle industry, and the sum of $31,000,000 is for the fulfillment of obligations contracted during the revolution, and the payment of the Cuban army. The army is to be paid in accordance with the decisions of the governing council of the revolution, set forth in the decrees of October 24, 1895 and September 14, 1896, and after the army lists have been rectified and classified by congress. The executive is authorized to issue the loan in whatever series he may deem fit; he is also authorized to guarantee the operation with the custom receipts of the nation. In order to provide for the appearance in the regular budget of funds for the payment of interest and to maintain a sinking fund, a consumption tax on alcoholic drinks is specifically imposed, besides 10 per cent of the total receipts from customs.

The bill provides for a tax of 20 cents a litre on alcohol, 30 cents a litre on brandy, 40 cents a litre on whisky, 50 cents a litre on wine and 10 cents a litre on beer. The bill will go to the senate conference committee.

Ex-Mayor Latorre spoke against pledging 10 per cent of the customs receipts for interest and sinking fund. He said that this would give an opportunity to those holding the bonds to intervene and seize the custom house, and for a possible entanglement with the United States under the Platt amendment.

THE CZAR'S ADDRESS.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—The czar yesterday summoned deputations of the elders of the cantons and villages in the governments of Karsh, Poltava, Kharkoff, Theimigoff, Orel and Voronzh to meet him at the house of the governor of Kursh. When the elders were assembled the czar addressed them personally as follows:

"Last spring peasants in some districts of the provinces of Poltava and Kharkoff plundered neighboring estates. The culprits will meet the punishment they deserve. The authorities will not in future allow such disturbances to occur. Of that I am sure. I desire to remind you of the words my late father at the time of his coronation spoke to the cartonial elders:

"'Listen to your local nobility, and do not believe sensational nonsense.'

"Remember," continued the czar, "that a man gets rich not by seizing the property of others, but by honest labor and thrift, and by living according to the commandments of God. Report all I have said to the other people of your villages, and tell them further that I will not leave their real needs unheeded."

The czar visited the town of Kursh this morning, and met with an enthusiastic reception. After the customary function of the presentation of bread and salt, his majesty visited the Znamenski monastery and the Community of the Red Cross Sisters of Mercy. He subsequently attended an assembly of nobles, where a statue of Alexander II was unveiled.

CZAR AND POPE.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The announcement that the czar when he returns the visit of King Victor Emmanuel will not call on the pope, has seriously disturbed the vatican. It is said that the Russian minister to the Holy See will purposely be absent from Rome during the sojourn of the czar here so as to render it easier to ignore the vatican. Papal diplomacy is doing its utmost to prevent such an awkward incident which is attributed to the desire of the czar to show his displeasure at the pope's action in withdrawing the papal nuncio from The Hague because he was not invited to take part in the peace congress.

GEN. CORBIN'S OPINION.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—Major General Henry C. Corbin, who, together with Major General Samuel B. M. Young and Brigadier General Leonard Wood, attended the German army maneuvers near Frankfort-on-the-Odor last week, gave out a statement before he left for Dusseldorf, denying what purported to be an interview with him in which he was represented as unfavorably criticising the German infantry. In this statement General Corbin said:

"My companions and I have reached the conviction that the Germany army, in every respect, but particularly in organization, instruction, discipline and equipment, is among the best in existence, if not the best.

"The army excited the admiration of all the American officers who witnessed the maneuvers, and we shall never forget the many marks of distinction and courtesy bestowed upon us by Emperor William and his officers."

THE PIOUS FUND.

The Hague, Sept. 15.—The hearing of the claim of the United States growing out of the Pious Fund of California commenced here to-day before the international court of arbitration.

At the opening of the court, the foreign minister, Dr. E. Melvil, Baron Van Lyden, reviewed the history of the court, which, he said, had been ready for business since January, 1901, but lacked litigants. He heartily congratulated the two oversea republics on taking the initative.

THE INDEMNITY ACT.

Cape Town, Sept. 15.—In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press to-day the attorney-general, S. L. Graham, said:

"The general indemnity act will become a law in a day or two, when martial law will be revealed throughout the colony. Simultaneously the government will proclaim the peace preservation act, enabling it to control the possession, importation and registration of all arms and ammunition. Profound peace reigns throughout the colony."

Egyptian Cotton.

Hamburg, Sept. 15.—With the object of further developing trade in Egyptian cotton the German Levant Line, an adjunct of the Hamburg-American line, has decided to inaugurate a fortnightly service between Alexandria and Hamburg during the cotton season, beginning in October.

SAMOANS KILLED BY COLD WEATHER

Trade Winds Unusually Severe and Pneumonia Epidemic.

Tutuila, Samoa, Sept. 2, via San Francisco, Sept. 16.—The southeasterly trade winds have been blowing with exceptional velocity during the past few months and the climate has been much cooler than for many years past. The Samoans had made no provision for warmer clothing and the cold has proved fatal in many cases. There has been a serious percentage of deaths from pneumonia. Dr. Spear, U. S. N., and his staff, have been kept busy attending the natives. Over one thousand natives have been vaccinated by the doctors in Tutuila.

In German Samoa vaccination has been made compulsory. An order has been issued by Captain Sebree, proclaiming the free right of every Samoan to adopt his own form of religious worship and belief and prohibiting any chief or missionary from punishing or molesting any native for exercising this right.

AN AMERICAN COUNTESS.

New York, Sept. 15.—The right of Countess Spottiswood Mackin to the title conferred upon her by Pope Leo for her charities has been recognized by Secretary of State John Hay in a circular letter, incidentally, of course. She

COUNTESS SPOTTISWOOD MACKIN.

is the only real live American countess in her own right. She is the daughter of James H. Britton, ex-mayor of St. Louis, and the widow of the late Senator Mackin, of New York.

THE RIOS BAND.

Manila, Sept. 15.—The force of native constabulary, which has been in pursuit of the Rios band of irreconcilables in Tayabas province, Luzon, has killed 18 and captured 25 of the bandits.

The constabulary encountered the band upon four different occasions during the chase, but suffered no losses whatever. Rios, the leader of the bandits, says he will never be captured alive.

INSULAR CUSTOMS.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has prepared for publication a comparative statement showing the customs revenues in the Philippine archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, compared with 1901, 1900 and 1899, expressed in United States currency.

The statement shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the customs revenues were $8,392,777; for 1901, $5,505,574; for 1900, $5,739,297, and for 1899, $3,097,864.

TO STOP DUELING.

Milan, Italy, Sept. 11.—As a result of a duel fought here a few days ago between two captains of the Sixtieth regiment, the Italian authorities seem to be determined to stamp out dueling. The challenger to the duel in question has been expelled from the army, and his antagonist has been sent to a fortress, but the most striking features of the affair are the other measures taken in connection with it. The colonel of the Sixtieth regiment has been suspended; the lieutenant colonel has been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days, and two majors have been given ten days' imprisonment. Four captains who acted as seconds, have been sentenced to a fortress for six months.

These severe measures have created a favorable impression.

THE PANTHER FOR COLON.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 15.—In response to hurry orders from Washington, the auxiliary cruiser Panther, in command of Captain Wilson, left the League Island navy yard at 6:15 o'clock last night for Colon. On board of the Panther is a battalion of marines, numbering 320 men, who are in command of Lieut. R. B. Russell. The battalion is made up of one company from League Island, in command of Capt. N. J. Shaw; one from Brooklyn, Capt. E. S. Williams; one from the Washington barracks, Capt. D. D. Porter, and the other from Annapolis, Capt. Albert T. Marix. The cruiser took along a field battery of four Colt rapid-fire guns, two other field pieces and ample ammunition. When the orders were received the Panther had on a full supply of coal and was in every way prepared to go.

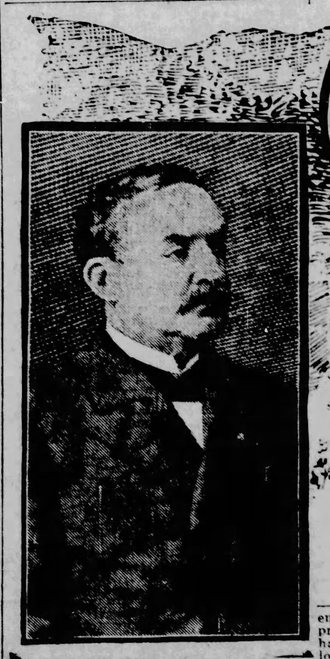
THE BATTLESHIP IOWA.

New York, Sept. 13.—The United States battleship Iowa arrived on Friday at Bahi, in apparently undamaged condition, cables the Rio Janeiro, Brazil, correspondent of the Herald. Her captain says that her running ashore on the Brazilian coast did not prove to be serious. All on board are well.

Hops Damaged.

London, Sept. 12.—Reports estimate the damage done to the Kentish hop growers by the storm of rain and hail at fully $500,000.

SENATORS QUAY AND PENROSE WORKING TO END COAL STRIKE



SENATOR QUAY.

JOHN MITCHELL.

SENATOR PENROSE.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 16.—The assertion made yesterday afternoon by President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, that Gov. Stone had advanced no plan for a settlement of the coal strike, although only emphasizing what he said the day after the midnight conference in Harrisburg, has caused an extremely gloomy feeling here. This feeling is not confined to the business men, but is shared by the striking miners, who would be mightily pleased if the strike could be ended in some way that would not compromise the determined stand the unions have taken in this strike. They are now looking to Senators Quay and Penrose to take some action that shall aid in ending the strike. Although little has appeared in print regarding efforts of the two United States senators to end the conflict it is known that they have done more than simply visit influential capitalists, railroad men and mine owners, and they are still engaged in their labors. Every possible phase of the situation has been considered by them and ways and means canvassed to bring influence to bear for arbitration of the strike. Their correspondence on this subject during the past month has been enormous and they have traveled much and given a great deal of time to the work. They want to see a way to the success of any plans they consider before taking definite action or advertising by interviews the extent of their labors or the multiplicity of plans they have considered, so far in vain.

VALUE OF TESTIMONY

Greater Than Assertion.

There is none of us so hardened but that when we have been able to aid our fellow creatures by conferring a benefit or bringing a little comfort into their lives we like to have appreciation shown. This generally affords more pleasure than the performance of the act itself, and in this connection the following letter from a Paris, Texas, lady is of more than usual interest: "Dear Friends: I address you as such, for you have been such to me. I suffered for three years off and on with piles. I was treated at the hospital, and the new and elegant hospital of Memphis; they only gave me temporary relief. I came west, thinking the change of air and water would benefit me; five months ago the bleeding piles came back on me, and bled so much that I thought I would die. I have had four of the finest doctors in this section of Texas; all they did was to finally nearly let me go to my grave; all they wanted was a big sum of money from me and to operate on me. I said no, no surgeon's knife would enter me; if it was my time to die God knew it, and when I died I would die all together. I began hearing about your medicine. I had no faith in you, but I sent and got a box of your Pyramid Pile Cure; in two days the blood flow had slackened to one-half the amount, and in one week I felt so much better I walked four blocks and did a little housework. I was not bleeding then; in three weeks I was well. God bless you for putting such a wonderful medicine within the reach of suffering men and women. I shall never cease to recommend your medicine or be without it; also I used your Pyramid Pills. Sallie A. Hearndon." Testimony like this should be more convincing than all claims and assertions, and should leave no doubt in the mind of the reader as to the merit of the remedy. Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address upon receipt of price. Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their book on cause and cure of piles.

TREASURY MONEY

Will Be Released to Furnish Funds to Move Crops.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued the following statement:

Secretary Shaw has made arangements to release about $4,000,000 of the treasury holdings. He has had a list prepared of those national banks throughout the country which hold free or unpledged bonds at the date of their last report and has made inquiry for others. After making allowance for changed conditions since the last report he expects that this will release at least $4,000,000. He has sent notice to all such that if they will send these bonds to the treasurer of the United States in sums of $50,000 or more they will be designated as temporary depositaries and the face value of the bonds will be deposited with them to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. He has pursued this course in preference to designating depositaries in the ordinary way, which compels them to bring bonds in the market at a large premium, thus paying out more for bonds than they get from the government. The customs receipts are extremely heavy at this season of the year and the cash balance of the treasurer has been gradually increasing.

He has also decided to anticipate the October interest, amounting to about $4,200,000, and with this in view orders have been issued to the various subtreasuries to cash such coupons as may be presented to them for payment and the treasury of the United States has been instructed to mail checks for interest on the registered bonds. All this was decided upon some days ago and letters and telegrams prepared for to-day.

The secretary sees in present conditions no occasion for alarm. He calls attention to the fact that there is no evidence of currency famine, present or prospective, elsewhere than in New York, and even there the rate is not high for commercial paper, and for commercial paper he has the greater solicitude. He is well satisfied with his efforts to increase circulation which he decided upon in the early summer when present conditions were plainly visible and has the presses busy preparing to meet the emergency, which he does not expect, but which he thinks it is wise to provide against. Thus far he has made requests only of such banks as hold large deposits and have very limited circulation, and he is not asking these to increase to the maximum nor to increase at all for the present. He does not desire to force the banks into the market to buy bonds at a rate higher than the government is willing to pay. He does desire to make the best use possible of the free bonds now held by the banks. Incidentally he likes to encourage the banks to hold free bonds during the dull months, believing that it is much better to hold bonds that will yield 1½ per cent even than to make call loans at 2 per cent. He is therefore giving the banks that hold these free bonds an opportunity to use them to most excellent advantage. This method, if pursued by the banks, give a slight element of elasticity to our otherwise inelastic currency system.

His position as regards increasing circulation is, perhaps, best expressed in a letter which he recently wrote a bank which had been already buying bonds and which he has consented to make public. It is as follows:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Sept. 10, 1902.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th is received. I find it well nigh impossible to convey the purport of my request, even to the banks of whom I made the request, much less to the public.

"First—In case of imminent danger or actual disaster I will be compelled to use government deposits to buy increased circulation.

"Second—I desire to have from fifteen to fifty millions additional circulation printed preparatory, so that it can be issued in four days instead of forty.

"Third—I will be glad to have the banks holding deposit arrange, if they can, to borrow the bonds.

"Fourth—I desire to send no bank into the market to buy bonds at the present time.

"Fifth—I do not care to have the currency issued unless conditions make it well nigh imperative.

"I am making no demand upon any bank. The amount of their circulation must be determined by their directors, but inasmuch as the public holds the secretary of the treasury responsible for existing conditions I deem myself justified in using the public funds now held by various banks on deposit as I think best for the public good and in case of trouble I may think best to use these to buy increased circulation, the banks now holding such funds having preference."

CAPT. RYAN'S CASE.

Washington, Sept. 10.—It was announced at the War Department to-day that the President has disapproved the proceedings and findings in the case of Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th cavalry, who was tried by a general court martial at Manila, P. I., on the charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. There were two specifications under the charge. The first alleged that Captain Ryan, while commanding a detachment of troops at Jiminez, Mindanno, and having in his charge as a prisoner, Uvaldo Abing, presidente of the pueblo of Jiminez, administered the water cure to him, for the purpose of extorting information.

The second specification alleged that Captain Ryan ill-treated one Louis Girneno, vice president of the pueblo of Jiminez, a prisoner in his charge at Jiminez, by holding his head in a bucket of water.

The record shows that Capt. Ryan pleaded "not guilty" to the specifications and the charge, and that the court found him "not guilty" on the first specification, "guilty" of the second specification, attaching no criminality thereto, and "not guilty" of the charge.

The court therefore acquitted Capt. Ryan.

The court martial in this case was appointed by the President.

The record of the proceedings of the court having gone to the President he endorsed it simply as follows:

"The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case of Capt. James A. Ryan, Fifteenth regiment of cavalry, are disapproved.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

DID HE THREATEN PRESIDENT'S LIFE?

Cincinanti, Sept. 16.—The police are holding Joseph Schmitz, aged 40, on a charge of loitering, until they can investigate a statement that he has threatened to take the life of President Roosevelt. Schmitz was arrested on Saturday on the complaint of two elderly sisters, who said that he had entered their premises and insisted on staying there. The police are now looking for the persons to whom he is said to have made the threat against the President.

SENATOR BARD DANGEROUSLY ILL

Los Angeles, Sept. 16.—United States Senator Thomas R. Bard is lying dangerously ill at the Van Nuis hotel in this city. He is suffering from pneumonia, complicated with strong symptoms of typhoid and very weak heart action.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER.
939 Julia Street, New Orleans.

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

HAYTI TOLD

That She Must Behave or We Will Intervene.

Washington, Sept. 15.—An ultimatum will be issued to Hayti by the United States in October. That was the conclusion of the President after a careful study of the situation and several conferences with cabinet officers, and he is more than ever convinced that the disturbances there will not be settled without the intervention of a stronger power. Germany's action in destroying the Crete-a-Pierrot came dangerously near involving the United States, and there is a large element in the island making every effort to bring such a crisis about.

The President has feared that the inability of the provisional government to in the least maintain order will afford such an opportunity as is desired by this element, and that the United States will be forced into a controversy with some European power.

Three elements in the island are seeking to bring about such a complication. All the business men, many of whom are foreigners, who find in the present chaos complete business stagnation, with a prospect of a destruction of their goods at any moment; secondly, foreigners who for years have labored to get or improve valuable concessions or to build railroad lines, develop timber forests or fertile plains, who have been prevented by the unsettled condition of the country; and thirdly, all three parties in the field in the event that any one may be about to succeed.

The business men have already made representations to Minister Powell, which have been transmitted to the state department. There is not much to be feared from this element. Whatever might be done would be the secret act of a small and unscrupulous coterie. More is feared from the other two elements, and especially the last, which would implicate the United States rather than see an opposition party victorious.

This consideration has not alone influenced the President. He regards the situation there as a disgrace to the United States in that the county is immediately under American influences through proximity and the Monroe doctrine, which prevents any European power from interfering. It is not the declared intention to make any attempt to acquire the island, but the better informed of the state department are of the opinion that that will be the result of an attempt at friendly intervention.

Secretary Moody has been advised to be in readiness for a call for vessels, and unless the political atmosphere there clears within the next few days, the ultimatum will be sent. It has been approved by every senator who has been conferred with on the subject by the President, but the matter will be again gone over at the conference at Oyster Bay, Tuesday.

The Republic of Hayti is the smaller of two little countries occupying the Island of Hayti, the largest in the West Indies, except Cuba. Both these countries, San Domingo and Hayti, are similar in government. Both are inhabited and ruled by negroes and both have a long history of anarchy and rebellion.

Hayti, occupying the eastern end of the island that was discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, December 5, 1483, and the seat of the first European colony in the western hemisphere, was in Spanish possession until 1665, when the French secured a share, and for over one hundred years the tropical richness of the soil made it one of the most flourishing colonies in the West Indies. About 1795 the predominating majority of blacks rebelled against their French rulers, and under their national hero and martyr, Toussaint L'Overture, overthrew the French, and established a nominal republic in 1801, expelling the whites, especially the French.

This was done when the whole island was under one government. The western portion separated and became Santa Domingo in 1844. The Hayti of to-day occupies about one-third of the island, about 10,000 square miles, with an estimated population of nearly 100,000, of which nine-tenths are negroes.

The topography of the island is varied. Valuable forests cover the island, which is rich in minerals and the agricultural wealth of the islands accounts for annual exports of $11,000,000 to $14,000,000, principally in timber, coffee and cocoa. There are no railroads or manufactories on the island. Port-au-Prince, the capital and principal city, has about 40,000 inhabitants and an excellent harbor.

The government, nominally a republic, with a presidency of seven years, usually cut short by anarchy. As a fact, the government has been an unstable military despotism. The present uprising is attributed to the inability of the late President Sam to meet debts and pay his soldiers.

M'KINLEY'S SALARY SENT TO HIS WIDOW

Washington, Sept. 16.—A treasury warrant for $30,809 has been forwarded to Mrs. Ida S. McKinley, widow of the late President, for salary which would have been due him on July 1, 1902, the appropriation for which was made at the last session of Congress.

No Sales of Liquor.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The government has decided against the sale of intoxicating liquor of any description in our Samoan possessions.

NEW RECORD FOR OCEAN TRIP

New York, Sept. 16.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, arrived in port to-day from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, beating all previous westward records. The Kron Prinz Welhelm left Cherbourg at 9:10 p. m., on Wednesday, September 10, and arrived at the Sandy Hook lightship at 4:07 this morning, making the run of 3,047 miles in 5 days, 11 hours and 57 minutes, at an average speed of 23.09 knots per hour.

The time made is three hours and 48 minutes better than the best previous westward record of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, and is 26 minutes better than the time of the Deutschland. Her day's runs were: 349, 574, 574, 581, 573 and 396.

REPORT THAT AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE IS STILL ALIVE

London, Sept. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that a report has been published there based upon letters from Servian settlers in the United States, that the missing Archduke Johann, is now living on one of the South Sea islands. The authority quoted is an officer named Faichprich, of a Dalmatian vessel.

The archduke and his bride disappeared in 1890 and the imperial family of Austria firmly believe that they are dead.

GREAT LAKES.

Phenomenal Commerce on These Inland Seas.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15.—The phenomenal activity of the whole country is illustrated by some figures just prepared by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the commerce of the Great Lakes during the month of July and the seven months ending with July. The chain of Great Lakes which stretches from New York at the east to Minnesota at the west transports a large proportion of the products of a dozen states in which are included the principal agricultural, mining and forestry sections of the country. The measurement of the commerce of the lakes, therefore, is an important exponent of the business activities of the country. This is accomplished by the figures of the treasury bureau of statistics which show that the total freight receipts at 144 receiving ports on the lakes were 25,718,826 net tons in the first seven months of the year, compared with 18,891,257 net tons in the corresponding months of last year.

The statistical measurement of trade on the Great Lakes has been greatly developed by the bureau of statistics within the past few years. Under the system of reporting cargo by masters of vessels, which it established in the year 1900, an average of from 7,500 to 8,000 supplementary manifests is received at the bureau each month during the season. These manifests are immediately tabulated in such a manner as to show the amount of business done by each lake port throughout the month and year. July is the latest month for which figures have been published in the summary of internal commerce, 144 receiving ports and 217 shipping ports being represented.

The end of July usually marks the turning point in the open season of lake navigation. This year, however, an earlier opening brought out a much heavier tonnage movement than last season. The total freight receipts for the first seven months of this year were 25,718,826 tons, as against 18,891,257 net tons to the corresponding date last season. This increase is at the rate of 30.6 per cent over the received tonnage last season. Shipments thus far this season have amounted to 26,876,006 net tons, those of last season being 19,653,334 net tons. The most conspicuous gains have been made in the shipment of ore and minerals, not including coal, this season's total amounting to 13,377,912 gross tons, against only 9,083,982 gross tons in 1901—a gain of 47.3 per cent. Coal shipments increased from 3,670,871 net tons last season to 4,652,323 net tons this season. Slightly less than half of the total freight tonnage on the lakes consists of iron ore.

The movement of registered tonnage of vessels on these inland waters is reported for the first time this year. In these reports of internal commerce only the vessel movement between American ports is included. In seven months 37,413 vessels arrived with a tonnage of 35,087,876 tons registry, and 37,793 vessels cleared, of 35,786,701 tons registry. This is more than twice the registered tonnage of both foreign and American vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the country, for the same period of time. The foreign trade engaged 2,174,954 tons of sail, and 14,094,967 tons of steamships of all nationalities to July 31, 1902, making a total of 16,269,921 tons. The combined registered tonnage in the foreign trade at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco and Puget Sound for the entire year 1901, was 18,868,808 tons entered and 18,487,246 tons cleared, or somewhat more than half the total tonnage reported for the Great Lakes during the seven months of 1902.

Further analysis of this enormous total shows that 14 ports each report arrivals and clearances of a million tons and over. Five ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Cleveland and Buffalo—each show clearances of two million tons and over. The combined arrivals at the five ports was 11,421,099 tons, and the clearances 11,455,544 tons.

A. R. SHEPHERD DEAD.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A private telegram received here from Batopilas, Mexico, announces the death there of Alexander R. Shepherd, who was vice president of the board of public works of the District of Columbia during the territorial government of the district in 1871 and two years later governor of the district. He was 67 years of age. The cause of death was peritonitis, brought on by an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Shepherd, accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Merchant, who reside in Washington, were informed of the serious illness of the governor yesterday and left at once for Batopilas.

Gov. Shepherd, as the executive officer of the board of public works, in spite of vigorous opposition and continued abuse, began and successfully continued improvements in all parts of the city with the result that Washington became a magnificent capital. To the governor is given credit for nipping in the bud a project for the removal of the capital to some western city, which was warmly agitated at one time.

At the expiration of his term as governor, in company with New York capitalists, he purchased the old Hacienda San Miguel silver mines at Batopilas, which in later years have proved profitable, and there he has since resided. He leaves a widow and seven children.

MOTHERS WOULD DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Springfield, O., Sept. 16.—A delegation of mothers appeared before the board of education last night and presented a vigorous protest against their children being required to attend the Fair street school, where, it is said, there are forty colored pupils in one room to one white child. In nearly all the rooms the colored children are in the great majority. The matter was referred to the teachers' committee.

OYSTER BAY RECEPTION.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 15.—Oyster Bay is en fete today. Clouds of bunting and flags adorn the buildings and houses. Thousands of strangers are on the streets and every few moments the loud report of an anvil, loaded with powder, breaks the stillness. The occasion for this celebration is the reception which President Roosevelt tenders today to the people of Nassau county at his home on Sagamore Hill from 3 to 4 o'clock. The weather is delightful and the members of the committees having the affair in charge, this afternoon, estimate that 18,000 persons would be here before the day was over. Special trains came from Hempstead, Mineola, Farrer, and Freeport, in addition to which a large number of yachts were expected to bring parties from New York and vicinity. One band from Brooklyn and three from Long Island were engaged to play on the lawn during the reception.

The arrangements for handling the crowd on Sagamore Hill were very complete. The President decided to receive his neighbors on the porch of his house and as they shake hands with him they pass to the rear of the house, where each is tendered a glass of lemonade, the classes being retained by the visitors as souvenirs. Mrs. Roosevelt was on the porch part of the time, to assist in the reception. It was decided to disperse with introductions and no one was allowed to stop and talk with the President. Once the line started it was kept moving. Extra precautions were taken to guard against trouble. Sheriff Johnson, of Nassua county, had sworn in 300 special deputy sheriffs, and in addition to this a large number of secret service men were stationed about the porch.

FOREST FIRES.

Vast Areas of Timber Land Swept by Flames.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 16.—Governor Richards has been informed by telephone from Grand Encampment that for many miles along the Wyoming-Colorado line north of Pearl, Colo., a furious forest fire is raging. Every effort to subdue the flames has been exhausted without effect. Gov. Richards immediately communicated with Governor Orman, of Colorado, and arranged for both to send a telegram to the secretary of the interior asking for aid. According to the latest reports there are at least 18 serious forest fires burning in Wyoming, to say nothing of numerous smaller fires in southern Albany county, that are destroying great swamps of pine timber in the Medicine Bow Range and threaten mining buildings. Although a hundred miles away from Cheyenne the smoke from these fires obscures the sky here and the odor of burning wood is plainly noticeable.

Big Fires in Montana.

Kalispell, Mont., Sept. 16.—Forest fires are raging on the north fork of the Flathead river, on the Flathead reservation. The flames are now beyond control and gradually going east and south threatens destruction to the timber in the vicinity of McDonald lake unless soon checked.

Mountain Afire Near Boulder.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 16.—A special from Boulder says fire has broken out on Alabama Mountain near Eldora. The wind is carrying it toward the heavy timber on Bryan Mountain.

Fires on Coast Burning Out.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 16.—Twenty lives have been lost and it is roughly estimated that property worth $1,500,000 has been destroyed during the past week by forest fires in Oregon and Washington. Many more people are missing, but it will not be known how many are dead until reports from remote districts come in. The estimate of the property loss does not include standing timber, but covers saw mills, houses, barns, shops, cordwood and farm implements. Thousands of acres of timber have been burned over, but the destruction of great timber has not been heavy. Relief is being hurried from this city, Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver, Wash., to those who have lost their homes and crops. The districts where the greatest destruction occurred are Lents, Springwater and Bridal Veil, in Oregon, and Fifty Plain, Lewis River and Elma, Wash. In all the places it is estimated there are about 500 people without food and shelter. The fires have nearly burned out.

Sixteen Persons Burned.

Kalama, Wash., Sept. 16.—The latest report from the Lewis river forest fire shows that the fire is practically extinguished and that relief parties are enabled to cover the devastated territory and gather more definite information. It is positively known that 16 persons have been burned to death, as follows: Al Reed and son, a party of seven others whose bodies are burned beyond recognition, W. E. Newhouse, Mrs. Graves, John Polly, wife and two children and a brother of Mrs. Polly.

D. L. Wallace and family, who were reported among the dead, reached Trout Lake and were saved. A large number of campers at the lake saved themselves by taking to the water on logs and rafts. Forty families are left homeless and destitute. But two houses are left standing on the upper Lewis river.

REV. MR. WASHBURN

Bad Taste Displayed in His Sermon on Sunday.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Rev. Dr. Henry Homer Washburn, rector of Christ Episcopal church, in the presence of President Roosevelt and his family and a congregation that filled the church to overflowing, preached a sermon, yesterday, in which he devoted considerable attention to "Possibility of danger coming by and through the unguarded use of great wealth concentrated in the hands of a few," and in which he also stated, "If ever circumstances indicated that one was placed providentially in the executive chair of the nation, then the circumstances that attended the promotion of Mr. Roosevelt so indicated."

As it was the first anniversary of the death of President McKinley, the President had requested Mr. Washburn to hold memorial services. The announcement that it would be done, and that President Roosevelt would be present, served to draw a large crowd to Christ church, which the President attends while here. The first part of the rector's sermon was devoted to an eulogy upon the life and character of the martyred President and to this the President listened attentively. But when, in the second part of the sermon, Mr. Washburn spoke of the possibility of danger coming through certain trusts, and began to laud the President, Mr. Roosevelt became restive. His face colored and he plainly showed signs of disapproval of the rector's utterances. At the conclusion of the sermon he turned to Mrs. Roosevelt, who sat beside him, and whispered, "He should not have done that."

After the services the President stated that he had requested Mr. Washburn to hold memorial services, but that he had no knowledge of what the sermon contained, nor had he any intimation that the rector would refer to the trusts or to himself. Mr. Washburn also stated that he had prepared the sermon without consulting any members of the President's family.

Mr. Washburn took for his text the fourth chapter of Galatians, fourth verse, which reads:

"But when the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."

DRAINAGE CANAL.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 12.—One of the largest drainage canals ever undertaken in this state will soon be dug. It is a ditch thirty-two miles long, and will drain land in five counties, emptying into the Tippecanoe river north of Monticello in White county.

When completed the ditch will drain between 80,000 and 100,000 acres of good land, much of which is now too wet to cultivate, and is scarcely fit for grazing. The ditch will in some places be thirty feet deep. It will be four feet wide at the bottom at the place of beginning and twenty-five feet wide at the bottom at its mouth. The estimated cost of construction is $80,000, besides the $10,000 for the preliminary work. It will bring at least 25,000 acres of good land into cultivation, and it is estimated that one good corn crop will pay the entire cost. The ditch is known as the Big Indian ditch.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

London, Sept. 12.—There has been a marked improvement in the king's health since the coronation. His diet is strictly regulated in quantity and character. Those who have seen and talked with him assert that he is in better health than for many years, and that his vivacity and cheerfulness are noticeable. His June illness is now regarded by many as a blessing in disguise which may help to prolong his life for many years.

CROP REPORT.

Late Corn Damaged by Frosts in the North.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The agricultural department to-day issued the following weekly crop summary: The week ending September 15 was unseasonably cool throughout all districts east of the Rocky mountains, more particularly in the lake region, central valleys and gulf states with a general absence of rain or only light precipitation in the greater part of the area west of the Mississippi river, although heavy rains occurred in portions of Arkansas and Louisiana. Needed rains fell in the Ohio valley, lake regions and middle and south Atlantic states effectually, relieving the drought conditions in these districts. More or less damaging frost occurred on the 12th, 13th and 14th throughout the northwest, central valleys and lake region and as far south as Arkansas and northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The north Pacific coast states continue to need rain, but in other respects the conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable.

Late corn as been seriously damaged by heavy frosts over the northern portion of the corn belt, more especially to the westward from Mississippi river. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas escaped injury, except in the northern portion where late corn was damaged. In Iowa, northern Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin early corn has been seriously injured. It is estimated that more than one-half of the crop in Iowa and South Dakota was too far advanced to be seriously hurt, but the bulk of the remainder has been badly damaged.

Much corn has been cut over the southern portion of the corn belt, where a fine crop is assured.

The weather conditions have been favorable for thrashing spring wheat throughout the principal spring wheat states except in North Dakota, where high winds have interrupted this work to some extent. The very cool weather has checked the opening of cotton in the central and western portions of the cotton region. Picking has, however, advanced rapidly generally throughout the belt, and, as a rule, under favorable conditions, although pickers have been inadequate in some states. Over the southern portion of the cotton belt the bulk of the crop has been gathered and in some sections many of the fields are already abandoned. Rains have caused damage to open cotton in portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Tobacco has been injured to some extent by frosts in Kentucky and Tennessee. About one-third of the crop remains in the field in Kentucky, but in other important tobacco states cutting and housing have been largely finished.

Some improvement in the condition of apples is reported from Ohio and Illinois. A good crop is promised in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and portions of Kansas, but in Indiana and generally throughout the middle Atlantic states a very light yield is indicated. In New York and New England apples have been injured by high winds.

The progress made with plowing for fall seeding has been very satisfactory throughout the central valleys and considerable winter wheat has been sown in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. This work has, however, been much delayed in the interior portions of the middle Atlantic states and in parts of Tennessee, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

ANOTHER BOXER UPRISING

Hundreds of Catholic Converts Are Reported Killed in China.

London, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to a news agency from Pekin says:

"Catholics here understand that from 500 to 1,000 converts have been killed by Boxers in the Province of Sze-Chuen."

LORD BRASSEY.

London, Sept. 10.—Lord Brassey, president of the British Chamber of Commerce, will pay a visit to the United States shortly, as a guest of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City.

LORD BRASSEY.

The object of his visit is to further the plan recently put forward, on the visit of members of the New York Chamber in London, to establish international relations between the two Chambers.

RANDALL WANTS NO AID.

Frankfort, Ind., Sept. 15.—A few weeks ago The Blade published a special from this city concerning Enos Randall, a highly respected farmer, who paid off two notes at the First National bank at Noblesville, south of here, then knelt down on the floor in front of the teller's window and offered prayer, thanking God for deliverance from debt for the first time in forty years.

Since then the bank has received numerous inquiries concerning Randall. A wealthy Philadelphia lady asks if the story is true, and if it is states that she is willing to aid Randall, if he is in needy circumstances. She expressed the belief that he was sincere in what he did and that she would be pleased to help him financially. A New York woman admires him for his "stand on the side of the Lord," and says she is willing to lend him any sum of money that he may want without security. A silk manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., makes the same proposition.

A minister at Dallas Center, Iowa, offered to start a subscription paper to raise money for Randall's benefit, if he is in humble in circumstances, and a retired merchant at Knoxville, Tenn., proposes to assist him in any way that he can if Mr. Randall will but make his wishes known.

Mr. Randall owns a farm and is in what may be termed easy circumstances. He has refused to entertain any of the numerous propositions that he has received, though in each case writing the party and thanking them for their proffered aid. "The notes which I paid off were only honest debts," he said. "They represented the last dollar that I owed to any man on earth. When I paid them I felt duly thankful to the Lord that He had given me the strength to earn the money to meet the obligations. I did nothing more than any honest man would have done, and I do not deserve any special favor for being honest."

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The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Sept. 13.—Taken as a whole fall trade is still expanding in volume, because western and northwestern markets report unabated activity, western jobbing is as active as hertofore, and the south reports more doing at nearly all centers. Frost held off until the close of the week, when a scare was worked up. Any deterioration now, however, can only be as to quality, because the crop seems secure as to quantity. Industries are active, and except in the eastern shoe manufacturing trade, the hard coal region and iron furnace work, the latter because of the coke shortage, present outputs equal, and in most cases exceed records. Despite the fact that the new crops are only moving in small volume, and the usual activity in anthracite coal is absent, the pinch of the car shortage is steadily growing. That the trouble is not entirely one of too few cars seems evident from the heavy orders for locomotives given by the leading railroad lines. Scarcity of help is noted in the south for picking cotton, and at the north in public works. Wage advances are not entirely absent, and there is talk of a general movement for better compensation on western railroads. Collections are uniformly satisfactory, except at the south, but even there improvement is noted at various points, due to the increased movement of cotton.

One fact brought out in the reports as to activity in dry goods, clothing, shoes, millinery and groceries is the very general demand for a higher class of goods which manifests itself. Retail trade the country over also seems better, stimulated partly by cooler weather. From a number of cities complaints come from distributors that manufacturers are behind on orders. The corn crop made satisfactory progress toward maturity until Friday, when general frost was reported, without, however, much effect on prices. Altogether, government and private advices as to crop of cereals, fruits and tobacco are quite encouraging for a large yield. The quality of oats will be below the standard, owing to the wet weather in harvesting, and much winter wheat is below grade. The reduced movement of hogs to market is apparently based upon fewer animals on the farm. Rice yields will be liberal in the south, and sugar cane is making good progress. Dry weather will reduce the crop of citrious fruits in Florida. Another notable feature is the general strength exhibited by prices. The small est stock of wheat supplies since 1898 is indicated both here and abroad. It has been a weather market for corn, reports of damage yet to come from frosts inducing a fractional gain on the week. Export business in wheat was large early in the week, and the tendency of this branch of business to expand at slight concessions is notable. Cotton goods are firmer, as much because of the steady insistant demand as because of the strength of the raw material, which closes 1-16@1-8 cent below last week. The situation in wool and woolen goods is very favorable to sellers. The strength in hides is the key to the leather and shoe situation. Building material is active, and lumber leads in aggressive strength. A feature in keeping with the advancing season is the higher range of farm product prices. Eggs are higher and butter is advancing on larger consumption and reported manipulation by cold storage interests.

The shortage of uel still exasperates the iron trade, which sees the foreign flood of iron and steel growing steadily. The July import is probably not far from 100,000 tons. The use of large numbers of cars to carry soft coal to the anthracite regions aggravates the shortage of coke in the Pittsburg district. But the same complaint comes from Chicago and St. Louis. Rails and structural material are still the prominent features. Western mills will however only accept rail orders for delivery in the last quarter of 1903. Pittsburg reports 10,000 to 15,000 tons of foreign Ressimer pig iron coming in monthly to that district. German billets and foundry iron are also coming in in increasing supply. German railmakers are reported to have made large sales to southwestern roads. The trade in wire is improving, but tin plates are dull. Hardware is in excellent demand at all points, and in fact everything with iron in it finds ready sale. Among the other metals tin is weaker, but copper is stronger on tone in London last week.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending September 11, aggregate 5,444,142 bushels, against 6,276,290 last week, 6,648,609 in this week last year and 4,695,982 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 50,501,742 bushels, against 68,431,271 last season and 34,983,833 in 1900.

Business failures for the week ending September 11 number 197, as against 133 last week, 182 in this week last year, 167 in 1900, 149 in 1899 and 173 in 1898. For Canada for the week, 18, as against 14 last week.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Sept. 16.—Close.—Wheat—Cash and September a trifle easier. Deferred futures firm. Market has been dull and featureless. There was a slightly easier feeling at the opening caused by conditions that were generally bearish. Weather was perfect for movement. Cables weak. Receipts increased and grading better. Predictions of rain to-night and small estimates for to-morrow at Chicago, together with liberal exports at the seaboard caused a slight rally before noon. Toward the close the tone became easier and the last prices were about unchanged from last night.

Corn—Favorable weather for growing crop and more liberal receipts at Chicago gave corn an easier tone. Market has been dull and narrow.

Oats—Feeling in oats market slightly easier with corn. Trade dull and closing prices about steady and unchanged from last night.

Clover Seed—Less active but firm and higher. Oct. sold from $5.45 at the opening, to $5.52½ at the close. Jan moved narrowly between $5.35 and $5.37½. 650 bags estimated for to-morrow.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Sept., 60c; Dec., 42c; May, 40c.

Oats—Sept., 31¼c; Dec., 31c.

Clover Seed—Oct., $5.52½; Jan., $5.37½; prime, $5.50; No. 2 alayke, $7.65; prime timothy, $1.90.

Rye—52½c.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close	To-day Sept 15
Cash	73½	73½	73¼	73½	73¾
Sept	73¾	73¾	73¼	73½	73¾a
Dec	73½	73¾	72¾	72¾	72¾b
May	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	75¾
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept	73	73½	73½	73½	73⅝
Dec	68¾	69¼	68⅝	68⅞	69a
May	70	70⅝	69⅞	70⅜	70½a¾
Corn—					
Sept	58½	58¾	58	58b	58⅝
Dec	43½	43¾⅞	43¼	43⅜¼b	43⅝a
May	40¾	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝¼b	41¼a
Oats—					
Sept	33⅝¾	33¾	33	33¼b	33⅜b
Dec	31½	31¾	30⅞	31a	31¼a
May	31¾	31½	31¼	31¼¾b	31½b
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Sept	76⅜	76⅝	75½b	75½b	76¼
Dec	73⅝	74¼	73½	74a	73¾b
May	74⅝	75¼	74½	75¼a	74⅝
Corn—					
Sept	66¾	66⅞	66¼a	66¾b	66⅞
Dec	49½	49⅞b	49½	49¾a	49¾b
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept	64⅞	65b	64⅞	65	65
Dec	66⅜	66¾	66⅛	66⅝a	66⅝
MINNEAPOLIS					
Wheat—					
Sept				66½b	66¼¼
Dec				65¾b	65¾¼
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept				65½b	65¼b
Dec				65¾b	65⅝b
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Sept	$16.87	$16.67	$16.60	$16.60	$16.75
Jan	15.15	15.25	14.97	15.00	15.17
Oct	16.82	16.85	15.75	16.75	16.90
Lard—					
Sept	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.37	10.62
Jan	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80@2	8.87
Oct	9.87	9.87	9.80	9.82	9.97b
Ribs—					
Sept	10.90	10.95	10.90	10.95	10.95
Jan	7.97	8.00	7.87	7.87	8.05
Oct	10.27	10.30	10.22	10.25	10.27a

Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Wheat—Small market. The northwest received 160 cars, against 1,479 on the same date last year. Our visible supply is now 8,000,000 bu. under last year at this time. Minneapolis and Duluth are relatively cheaper than Chicago at present. This makes demand here small. September wheat was a shade easier. Longs were moderate sellers. Indications strongly point to the fact that there will be a good demand for export wheat the question of price is the principal matter of difference. We believe that under 70c wheat is relatively the cheapest feed in the world, but we must remember that next month considerable Manitoba wheat will be for sale, which may cause a moderate change. There is enough in the situation at present to warrant buying on the declines for scalping profit.

Corn—Market quiet. September was for sale by longs. Receipts show an improvement demand for old corn less urgent. Continental stock is down to 1,250,000 bushels. Cables a fraction lower, weak and generally normal all over corn belt and the south. Generally speaking opinion seems to be that around 58c May corn is a purchase with good weather. A liberal amount of new corn will be available for shipment in October and November.

Oats—Market slow, with September the weakest. Receivers and elevators were sellers. Our stock on tract now includes 319,000 bu. of standard grade. Cash demand small. The tendency of market is for a moderate decline, but May oats look relatively cheap. There seems to be no question but what good oats are in a small supply in a large section of the west and are likely to sell as good premium over low grades all the year.

Provisions—Market was lower by reason of the selling of January product by some large local speculators because of the lower market for hogs. In provisions as in wheat, corn and oats, the